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REPORT ON BIRTHPLACE AND  
ETHNIC GROUP REPRESENTATION  
IN INSTITUTIONALLY RELATED  
OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES,  
CANADA, 1981

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Report on Birthplace and  
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in Institutionally Related  
Occupations and Industries,  
Canada, 1981




May 26, 1989  
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Policy and Research  
Multiculturalism  
Multiculturalism and Citizenship



## Table of Contents

1.1	Industry data .....	3
1.2	Occupation data .....	3
1.3	Situation of birthplace and ethnic groups .....	3
2.	Summary, conclusions and recommendations .....	3
2.1	Summary of findings for specific birthplaces .....	3
2.2	Summary of findings for non-British/French single origins .....	4
2.3	Conclusions .....	5
2.4.	Recommendations for further research .....	6
3.	Detailed Findings .....	7
3.1	Introduction .....	7
3.2	Background and rationale .....	7
3.3	Distributions by birthplace .....	7
3.3.1	Analysis .....	7
3.4	Distributions by ethnic group .....	9
3.4.1	Analysis .....	9
4.	Grouped data analysis .....	11
4.1	Grouped selected industries .....	11
4.1.1	Grouped selected industries by birthplace .....	11
4.1.1.1	Analysis .....	11
4.1.2	Grouped selected industries by ethnic group .....	13
4.1.2.1	Analysis .....	13
4.1.3	Grouped selected industries by sex .....	15
4.1.3.1	Grouped industries-birthplace by sex .....	15
4.1.3.2	Grouped industries-ethnic group by sex .....	17
5.	Grouped selected occupations .....	18
5.1	Introduction .....	18
5.2	Grouped selected occupations by birthplace .....	18
5.2.1	Analysis .....	18
5.2.2	Grouped selected occupations by ethnic group .....	20
5.2.2.1	Analysis .....	20
5.2.3	Grouped selected occupations by sex .....	22
5.2.3.1	Grouped occupations-birthplace by sex .....	22
5.2.3.2	Grouped occupations-ethnic group by sex .....	22
Appendix A.	Detailed data analysis .....	1
1.	Detailed selected industries .....	1
1.2	Detailed selected industries by birthplace .....	1
1.2.1	Analysis .....	1
1.2	Detailed selected industries by ethnic group .....	3
1.2.1	Analysis .....	3
2.	Detailed selected occupations .....	5



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2.1	Detailed selected occupations by birthplace .....	5
2.1.3	Analysis .....	5
2.2	Detailed selected occupations by ethnic group .....	8
2.2.1	Analysis .....	8



## 1. Executive summary

### 1.1 Industry data

Industries selected to be related to institutions of interest to the Department of Multiculturalism have been aggregated into groups relating to these institutions. Birthplace data for these grouped industries suggests that health and welfare related industries provided on average the best opportunities for persons from the four birthplaces of Asia, Other Outside Canada, Southern Europe and Other Europe, followed by education, facilitating, provincial administration and media. Less welcoming were the federal, justice and local administration groups. For non-British/French single origins local administration turned up with the best performance, largely due to the good record it had in employing Natives. Education came next, followed by provincial administration, health and facilitating. Justice again had one of the poorest performances, only the media and federal groups seeming less open to non-British/French persons.

### 1.2 Occupation data

The occupations selected have also been grouped into categories related to the institutions of interest to the department. Birthplace data suggest the justice related occupations have the lowest representation from birthplaces other than Canada, U.S.A. and the U.K., followed by government. Education and facilitating occupations were intermediate in the group and the best performers were the media and health and welfare related groups. The ethnic group data confirmed that justice occupations were less likely to contain non-British/French persons. Government occupations, although representative of Natives, were not for most other groups. Facilitating, media and education followed. Health and welfare were the most representative of non-British/French persons.

### 1.3 Situation of birthplace and ethnic groups

Those born in Southern Europe fared the worst of the birthplace groups examined. Also relatively disadvantaged in most of the selected industries and occupations were Asian born persons. Italians fared worse in the occupations examined than visible minorities and had the poorest industry experience. Among the limited set of ethnic groups available the Dutch seemed to be the next most disadvantaged after the Italians and visible minorities.

## 2. Summary, conclusions and recommendations

### 2.1 Summary of findings for specific birthplaces

Summarizing the findings for the four birthplaces of greatest interest shows that the Asian born were found at lower than the expected levels for all industries except health. Facilitating institutions joined health in having more than expected of the Other Outside Canada born. All industries had lower than expected percents from Other Europe and Southern Europe with the latter having particularly low percents. The examination of the male and female labour forces separately shows males from Asia above the expected level in health, those from Other Outside Canada above the expected level in health and education, and those from Other Europe above



the expected level in education. Women from Asia were also found at above average levels in Health and those from Other Outside Canada at above the expected percents in health, facilitating and provincial.

Health and welfare occupations also included more than expected of the Asian and Outside Canada born while these groups were under-represented in all other occupations examined. The percents from Other Europe were higher for facilitating and media occupations than for the labour force but this group was under-represented in all other groups. Southern Europe again shows up with significantly low percents in all of the occupation groups. When the male and female labour forces are examined separately the picture does not change for those born in Asia, Southern or Other Europe. For males from Other Outside Canada education and media occupations join health with percents above the average.

## 2.2 Summary of findings for non-British/French single origins

Single origin German, Italian and Dutch persons were found below the expected levels in all industries. The discrepancies were greatest in the Italian case. Ukrainians did well in education and in local and provincial administration, but were slightly under-represented in all other industries. Local administration included a high percent from the Native group. More than expected were also found in federal, provincial and facilitating. The Other group was poorly represented in the three government related groups but did above average in justice. Italian and Dutch women did better than the men as justice included an above average percent of Italian females and health and facilitating above normal proportions of Dutch women. For Ukrainian men only education and provincial administration included more than expected while Ukrainian women did well in those industries plus the other two levels of government, justice and media. For Native men the picture is the same as for both sexes. Education as well as the three levels of government included above normal percents of Native women in their female labour force. While males from the Other single origin did well in both justice and health their sisters were below the average level in all industries.

Only the Natives and Ukrainians were represented above the average level in any of the occupations selected. Health and welfare related and government occupations included more Natives than expected, while education and government included higher percents of Ukrainians than the labour force. All the other ethnic groups were under-represented in all selected occupation groups, particularly the Italians. The Dutch and the Other group did quite poorly in justice and government, Ukrainians in facilitating, and Natives in facilitating and justice. Visible minorities did best in health related, all other occupation groups having less than expected. The data for the male and female labour forces separately turns up some interesting differences for the Other group. Men from this group were found above the expected levels in health and facilitating but their sisters did well in justice. The inclusion of the police has resulted in a poorer performance for justice group for men from the Other group than found for the industry, while the exclusion of the secretarial staff has probably affected the female picture. Dutch women showed up with above average percents of health occupations as they did of health industries. Ukrainian men did well in education, their sisters in government and justice. Native men did well in government and health while Native women did well in health, education and media.



### 2.3 Conclusions

The industry data seems to indicate that, leaving aside the poor record of the federal government, the justice and media industries had the least openness to persons from Asia, Other Outside Canada, Southern Europe or Other Europe or to persons from non-British/French single origins. Local and provincial government and facilitating had about the same performance but if the special situation of Natives in local government is disregarded then local government can be judged the weakest.

Education and health related industries were the most welcoming.

The occupation data suggests that justice related occupations had the worst record. This group includes the police who are in the three government categories in the industry data and does not include the secretarial staff of lawyers office who are included in the justice industry. Citizenship requirements might have some effect and no doubt are part of the reason for the government occupations having the second lowest record. Facilitating occupations which are not really much related to the industries identified by the same term are important as including those responsible for hiring and training, including the general managers. They seemed to perform better when birthplaces were examined than was true for the ethnic group data. Given the low percent of visible minorities in these occupations the performance is judged as worse than for education and media. Education did better on the ethnic group comparisons than on the birthplace ones so it could be ranked as with a better performance than media. As for the industry data health and welfare related occupations seem to include reasonable proportions of most birthplace and ethnic groups examined except for the Southern Europe and Italian groups.

Given the analysis above and giving more emphasis to the industry than the occupation rankings it is suggested that justice related institutions be given the highest priority, particularly the police component which is covered in Appendix A, followed by media and municipalities. The facilitating occupation group differs from the industry but it is suggested that approaches suggesting seminars, etc. to Management and Personnel associations might be fruitful. Unfortunately neither the industry nor occupation data provides much help in assessing the union situation. Employees of trade associations and those of unions cannot be separated. The employees of labour organizations and trade associations are shown in that industry in Appendix A. No occupation could be identified which was related directly to unions. It is suggested that the unions be approached if information on their members is desired. A lower priority is suggested for education but as Appendix A reveals the elementary and secondary levels do not perform as well as the higher ones. The data in Appendix A also suggests that welfare may need more attention than the health portion of the group, which it is suggested have the lowest priority. Note however that it might be suggested to Italian groups that given the current shortage of nurses this might be a good occupation for their younger members.

With regard to the birthplaces and ethnic groups examined the situation of the Southern Europe birthplace and the Italian ethnic group stands out as the most disadvantaged. Perhaps, as suggested above, younger Italians could be particularly encouraged to enter those types of occupations associated with the institutions of interest for which qualifications are normally required, such as teaching, law and nursing. Other groups which had relatively poor experience were those born in Asia and the visible minorities, the Other Europe birthplace and the Dutch

and German single origin groups.

#### 2.4. Recommendations for further research

Recommendations for further research are as follows:

- Repeat the research by industry for 1986 using the 1970 classification of industry.
- Repeat the research for 1986 using the 1980 classification of industry after investigation as to additional information reliably available using the new classification.
- Investigate the possibility of using major field of study data along with occupation in looking at occupations in 1986.
- Alternatively confine the occupation study to the data published in Cat. 93-157 which covers most of the occupations of interest omitting mainly n.e.c. classes. This publication gives data for the following single origin groups: British, French, German, Italian, Ukrainian, Chinese, Dutch, South Asian and Other single, plus a total for multiples.



### 3. Detailed Findings

#### 3.1 Introduction

#### 3.2 Background and rationale

Under the recent Canadian Multiculturalism Act (Bill C-93) the Department of Multiculturalism will be undertaking new Multiculturalism directions. These are outlined in "Overview of New Multiculturalism Directions". Among these is the program titled "Race relations and Cross-cultural Understanding".

This program includes among its elements support for institutional change within educational, media, health and social service, labour, municipal and other institutions. The analysis in this report is put forward to help establish priorities for this support and to assist in aiding in refining its detailed directions. This will be done by first providing, for Canada in 1981, indicators of representation for certain birthplace and ethnic groups within industries related to these institutions. For several of these institutions, related broad industry groups will also be examined for visible minority representation. Then occupations related to these institutions will be analyzed for the same birthplaces and ethnic groups. Representation of visible minorities and aboriginal people as defined for Employment Equity purposes within these occupations will also be treated. This will allow the isolation of those institutions and occupations with the best representation and those where representation needs to be improved to encourage institutional change. The analysis will also highlight which birthplaces and ethnic groups seem least well represented in these occupations and industries.

#### 3.3 Distributions by birthplace

##### 3.3.1 Analysis

Birthplace data has been used for this research because of the few ethnic groups available in the publications. Birthplace data is available for the Canadian born, those born Outside Canada, U.S.A., Europe, United Kingdom, Southern Europe and Asia. Note that Southern Europe includes Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Yugoslavia, Albania and Malta as well as several small countries in the area such as Andorra. A category Other Outside Canada can be derived by subtracting U.S.A., Europe and Asia from the total Outside Canada. This represents those born in Africa, Central and South America, the Caribbean and Oceania, including Australia and New Zealand. Other Europe can also be derived which includes European birthplaces other than the U.K. and Southern Europe, such as Germany and France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R., etc. Of greatest interest in this study are the Outside Canada group as a whole, the Asian and Other Outside Canada groups and the Southern Europe and Other Europe groups, particularly in contrast with the U.K. group.

Table 1 shows that the distributions by birthplace of the total and experienced labour force did not differ much from each other. The experienced labour force excludes those unemployed who had not worked in 1980 or 81 and for whom occupation and industry information are not available. The experienced labour force included a slightly higher percent of the foreign born

because the inexperienced group included many young workers seeking their first job, possibly a summer job. Of the immigrants in the inexperienced group more are recent than long-term. Thus the experienced labour force has been chosen as the standard for comparison for this study, where the emphasis is on assessing the employment of birthplace groups by various industries or in various occupations.

About 81% of the experienced labour force was born in Canada. The expected representation of those born outside Canada in any industry or occupation is thus about 19%. Given that the federal government and at least some provinces (Ontario, for example) require Canadian citizenship, lower percentages of those born outside Canada are expected in those industries and in occupations closely associated with them. Municipal governments often do not require citizenship so this factor should not be as important for that level.

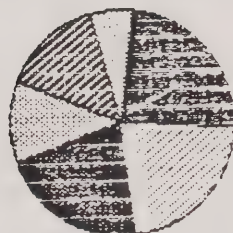
Graph 1 shows that, of the 1981 labour force born outside Canada, the majority (67%) were born in Europe. Asian born persons were about 15% of those born outside Canada, the U.S.A. born 6% and Other Outside Canada birthplaces about 12%. These groups accounted for considerably less of the total labour force, 13% for Europe, slightly less than 3% for Asia, and about 1% and 2% for the U.S.A. and Other Outside Canada. Of the European born, slightly less than a third (31%) were U.K. born and about the same percentage (32%) were born in Southern Europe. Thus one would expect that each industry and occupation would have roughly equal percentages of around 4% from these birthplaces. The Other Europe group included 36% of the Europe born or about 5% of the total. It would be expected to include a slightly higher percent of most industries and occupations than the U.K. or Southern Europe. Factors such as differences among birthplace groups in the extent of recentness of immigration, language knowledge and educational attainment will mean some divergences will be present.

The distributions of the male and female labour force by birthplace were remarkably similar with only Europe having a difference of more than 1%, with about 12% of the female labour force. Graph 2 shows the percent of the experienced labour force by sex in each of the outside Canada birthplaces. The stronger representation of the European born in the male labour force was all due to the Other Europe and Southern Europe groups. The female labour force showed marginally higher percents in all other outside Canada birthplaces than the male, particularly for the Other Outside Canada and the U.K. group.

Provincial distributions of the labour force by birthplace (see Graph 3) reveal that only Ontario and British Columbia had higher percents foreign born than Canada as a whole. Alberta, Achene and Manitoba also had relatively high percents of their labour force born outside Canada. About 10% of the Quebec labour force was foreign born and about 8% of that of Saskatchewan. Nova Scotia with about 6% included more foreign born in its labour force than the other Atlantic provinces.

Looking at the data another way Graph 4 shows the provincial shares of the labour force born outside Canada. Since about 84% of the total labour force is found in Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Alberta, it is not too surprising that these four provinces include almost 93% of that portion born outside Canada, with almost 55% in Ontario alone. This concentration should be kept in mind in the analysis below.

Graph 1. Both sexes-Outside Canada birthplaces



U.S.A.  
 Asia  
 Other OC  
 U.K.  
 South. Eur.  
 Oth Eur

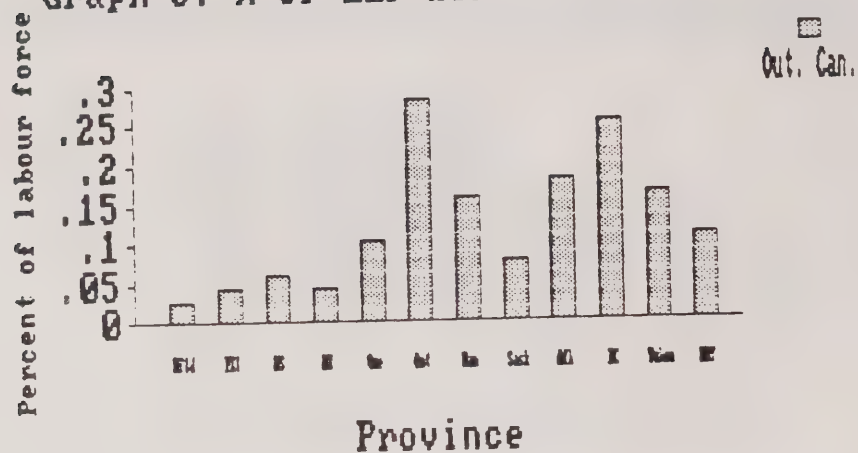
Experienced labour force



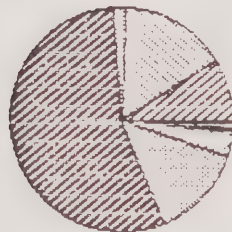
Graph 2. Males/females-Outside Canada birthplace



Graph 3. % of ELF born outside Canada



Graph 4. Born outside Canada by province



- Atl.
- Ont
- Que
- Y. & N.W.T
- Man
- Sask
- Alb

Experienced labour force



### 3.4 Distributions by ethnic group

#### 3.4.1 Analysis

Ethnic origin data has been published by industry and occupation for the single origin groups of British, French, German, Italian, Ukrainian, Dutch, Native and Other. Multiple origins of British/French, British/Other, French/Other and Other are also available. A category non-British/French single origin can be derived as well as a total multi-origin group. Of particular interest in this study will be the non-British/French single origins. The multi-origin groups will not be examined except occasionally at the grouped level. Ethnic origin data is also available from several other sources. For industry a few industries of interest are shown in the special industry tabulations provided by Secretary of State. This provides data for visible minorities as defined in these special tabulations and for German, Italian, Ukrainian, Dutch, Polish and Jewish on a basis which includes all multiples as well as singles with these responses. For occupation data on the worked since Jan. 1., 1980 is available from CEIC for the visible minorities and aboriginal peoples as defined for Employment Equity purposes.

The ethnic distribution of the total as compared to the experienced labour force (Table 2) shows the experienced labour force with marginally higher percents in all ethnic groups other than the French and Native. As explained in the section on birthplace the inexperienced labour force has a high percent of young persons looking for their first job. The slightly higher percent French and Native in the total labour force may be related to this age distribution or possibly school closing dates in some areas. Given the small differences for most ethnic groups the experienced labour force will be used as the standard for comparison.

Graph 5 indicates that about 41% of the experienced labour force was found in the British single origin group, and close to 26% in the French. The multiple origin group included about 7%. Thus a representation of about 27% in the non-British/French single origin group would be expected in any industry or occupation. Particularly for occupation factors such as differing education levels, training, language knowledge and extent of recent immigrants found in the various ethnic groups will result in percentages which differ from this expected level. As noted earlier citizenship is a factor in employment in some industries and occupations and ethnic groups with more recent immigrants will likely be found in fewer than the expected numbers in those cases.

Graph 6 illustrates the composition of the non-British/French single origin labour force. The Other group, which would include many of the visible minorities, Jewish, Polish, Greek, Portuguese, etc., was the largest element with almost half, at 48%, or 13% of the labour force. The German and Italian groups were next in size with about 20% and 13% of the non-British/French single origins, and 5.4% and 3.4% of the total. Ukrainians accounted for about 2.5% of the labour force, Dutch for about 2% and the Native group for about 1%. When the alternative definitions from the special tabulations which include multiples are used, the German group included about 7.5% of the experienced labour force, the Italian about 4%, the Ukrainian, 3%, the Dutch, 2.5%, the Polish, 1.8% and the Jewish, 1.3%. Visible minorities as defined in these tabulations included close to 5%. The worked in 1980/81 group also showed about 5% in the visible minority group and 1.3% in the aboriginal peoples group. This group includes most recent participants in the work force including all of the experienced labour force

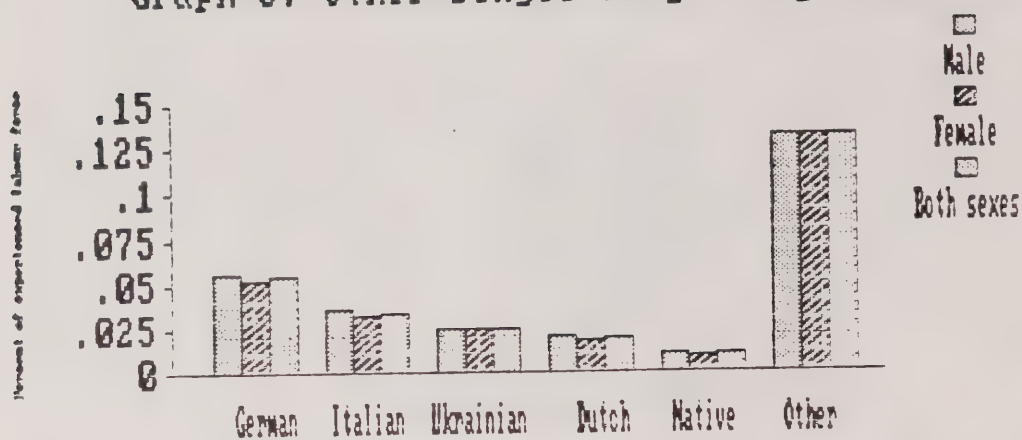
Graph 5. Both sexes-main ethnic groups



British  
French  
Other single.  
Tot. mult

Experienced labour force

Graph 6. Other single origins by sex



Non-British/French single origin



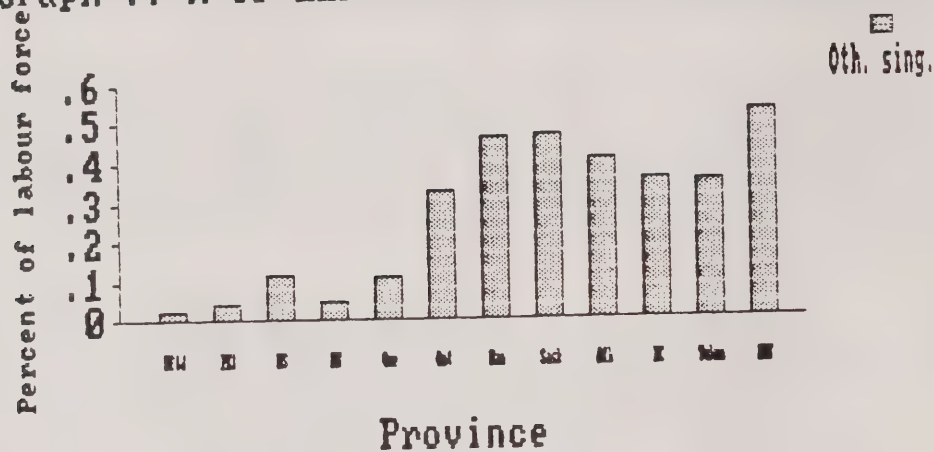
plus those not currently in the labour force who had worked in 1980 or 81. The aboriginal group was defined differently, which along with probably relatively high seasonal employment among the aboriginal group explains the higher percent than found for Natives in the labour force.

Few significant differences between the male and female distributions were present. The female labour force included a higher percent of British and multiples and a lower percent of French and Other singles. The male labour force included slightly higher percents of all the individual non-British/French singles groups except for the Ukrainian and Other where there was virtually no difference. The most significant difference was for the Italian group but this amounted to less than .5%. The visible minority group included about 5.2% of the female labour force compared to 4.5% of the male.

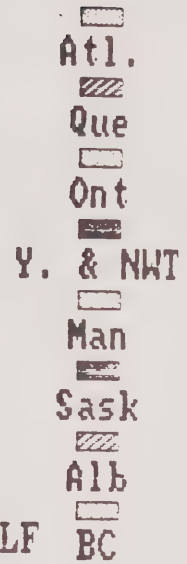
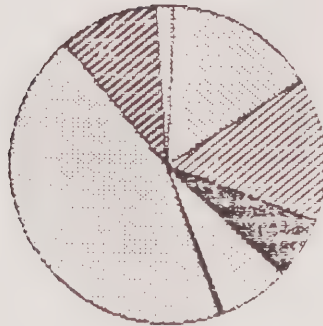
The percents that the non-British/French single origin groups form of each province's labour force are shown in Graph 7. These groups are most important in the Northwest Territory where they include over half of the labour force. This is largely due to the importance of native peoples in the area with almost 36%. Manitoba and Saskatchewan both had around 46% of their workers in the non-British/French single origin groups, while 40% of the Alberta labour force were of single origins other than British or French. In British Columbia and the Achene over a third were from these groups while in Ontario they included slightly under a third. Surprisingly Nova Scotia had a marginally higher percent of its labour force in the non-British/French single origin category than Quebec although both percents were low at around 11%. Less than 5% of the labour force of the other three Atlantic provinces were non-British/French single origin persons.

Graph 8 shows the distribution by province of the Canadian labour force of non-British/French single origin. Because of these regional patterns there was more concentration in Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta and less in Quebec than was the case for the labour force. However the four provinces together included about the same percent as of the labour force. This provincial distribution should be kept in mind in the following analysis.

Graph 7. % of ELF non-British/French single



Graph 8. Provincial shares of



Non-British/French single origin ELF



## 4. Grouped data analysis

### 4.1 Grouped selected industries

#### 4.1.1 Grouped selected industries by birthplace

##### 4.1.1.1 Analysis

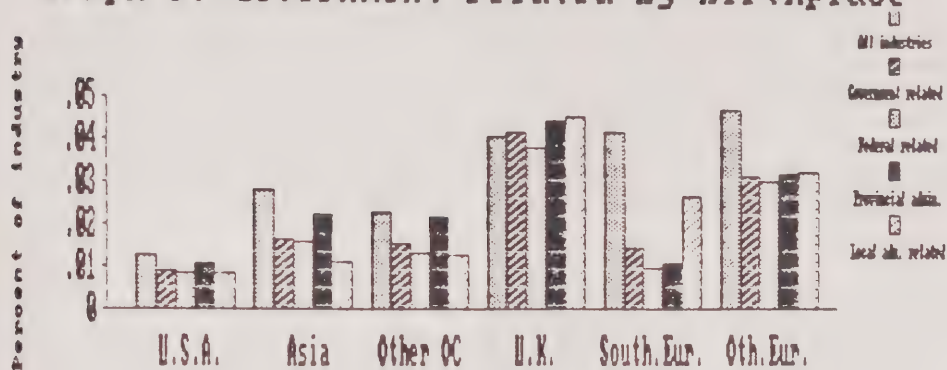
Industries have been selected and then grouped into categories related to the areas of interest to Multiculturalism. The groupings are into media related industries, education related industries, health and welfare related industries, other facilitating institutions, justice related industries and government related industries, with the latter showing federal, provincial and local. The industries included in the media group include Publishing only and Publishing and printing from Manufacturing, Radio and television broadcasting from Transport and communications division and Advertising services from Community, business and personal services (sometimes called the Service division). The education group includes, in addition to all industries in the major group Education services from the Service division, the Other transportation group from Transport. This latter industry includes among the miscellaneous transport industries, the school buses not run by school boards. The health and welfare group includes Hospitals, Related health care institutions and Welfare organizations. These are all part of the Health and welfare services major group of the Service division. Other facilitating institutions includes Employment agencies and personnel suppliers and Labour organizations and trade associations, both from the Service division. Justice related refers only to Offices of lawyers and notaries (also from Service) as other justice related industries cannot be separated from government. Finally government related includes besides Federal, Provincial and Local Administration from Public administration and defence, Post office from Transport and Communications (at the federal level) and urban transit systems (at the local level) from Transport and communications.

Table 3 indicates that, of these industries government related is by far the largest with almost 9% of the labour force followed by education and health and welfare. The facilitating institutions group and justice groups are the smallest including less than 1% of the experienced labour force.

The large size of the government related industries has not resulted in good opportunities for the foreign born as less than 13% of those in this industry were born outside of Canada. The requirement for citizenship at the federal level and the fact that Ottawa has not been a major destination of immigrants probably plays a role. Graph 9 suggests that the only foreign group with marginally more than expected is the U.K. one. The Southern Europe and Asia groups were more poorly represented than the Other Europe, Other Outside Canada and American groups.

Graph 9 also compares the three levels of government. When the federal level is examined separately the picture is even less indicative of the foreign born presence in the Canadian labour force as only slightly over 11% were foreign born. All foreign born groups were under-represented, including the U.K. group. The Southern Europe group suffered the worst relative disadvantage as they made up less than 1% of federal employees. More of the federal labour force were born in Asia or Other Outside Canada than in Southern Europe, even though these two groups were also well below their expected numbers. Provincial administration showed

Graph 9. Government related by birthplace



Outside Canada birthplace

a greater percent born outside Canada at 14% but all groups except the U.K. were under-represented. The Southern Europe group again fared the worst. Those born in Asia and Other Outside Canada accounted for about 2% of provincial employees, somewhat closer to the expected level than found at the federal level. At the local level the Southern Europe group was not as badly under-represented but the Asia and Other Outside Canada groups included lower percents of local government workers than at the provincial level. The Other Europe group included about 3% instead of the expected 5% of the municipal work force. Since many municipalities do not require citizenship, the under-representation of the foreign born can not be as easily accounted for. Perhaps some of the results are due to smaller and less urban municipalities.

The justice related group or offices of lawyers and notaries also showed low representation of the foreign born with all groups except the U.S.A. and U.K. being under-represented. This group was small with only 74,000 workers. It may be affected by citizenship requirements as the recent case striking down this condition for admission to the B.C. bar indicates. The similarity of the legal systems in the U.S.A. and U.K. to that in Canada may play a role in the fact that these two groups were found in above the expected numbers. The Other Outside Canada and Asia groups, although more under-represented than in the other two industries of media and facilitating shown in Graph 10, had closer to the expected percent than the South Europe or Other Europe groups. The media industry had a better representation of the foreign born than the justice but not as good as the facilitating institutions. All foreign born groups were under-represented except for the U.S.A. and U.K. groups. This was especially the case for the Southern Europe group. Language ability may be a factor in the media industry making it less likely to have non-English/French speaking immigrants as employees. Facilitating institutions came closer to the expected percent of foreign born with close to 19%. The Other Outside Canada group joined the U.K. and U.S.A. in having a higher than expected share of this industry. Again the Southern Europe group was much smaller than expected, and slightly lower percents for Asia and Other Europe were present.

Education and health related showed fairly different patterns of representation of the foreign born as seen in Graph 11. While the foreign born were not found in quite the expected numbers, the U.S.A. and U.K. groups were larger than expected in the education group. The Southern Europe and Asia groups were the most under-represented. The Other Europe group had close to the expected percent in the education industry. The Other Outside Canada group was also not far from the expected level. Language and recentness of immigration may be factors in education, where language knowledge and familiarity with Canada may play a role in hiring for many positions. Health related had only slightly below the expected level of foreign born. It had larger than the expected percent born in Other Outside Canada, Asia and the U.K., considerably lower than expected from Southern Europe, and marginally fewer from Other Europe.

Several methods have been used to compare the birthplace distributions of the federal, provincial, local government, justice, media, education, health and facilitating groups. Indices of dissimilarity with the all industries distribution have been calculated (by summing the absolute differences from the all industries percents, of the percents from each birthplace in the selected industries). The order from the most dissimilar to the least was: federal, justice, local, provincial, media, facilitating, education and health. If the indices are calculated for only the four birthplaces of Asia, Other Outside Canada, Southern Europe and Other Europe the order remains

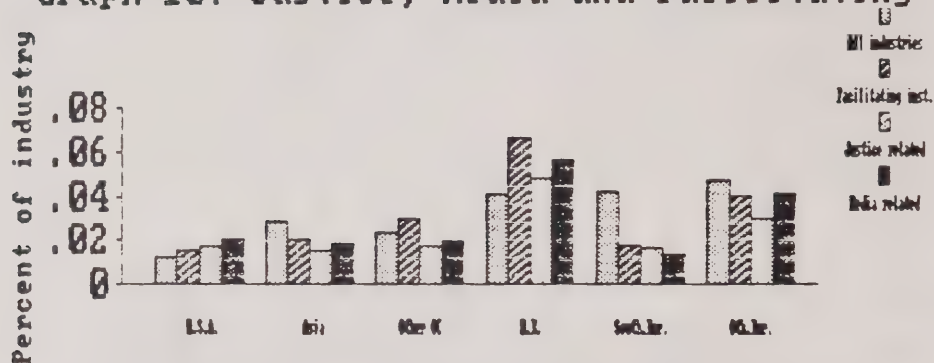


Graph 9A. Grouped industries by



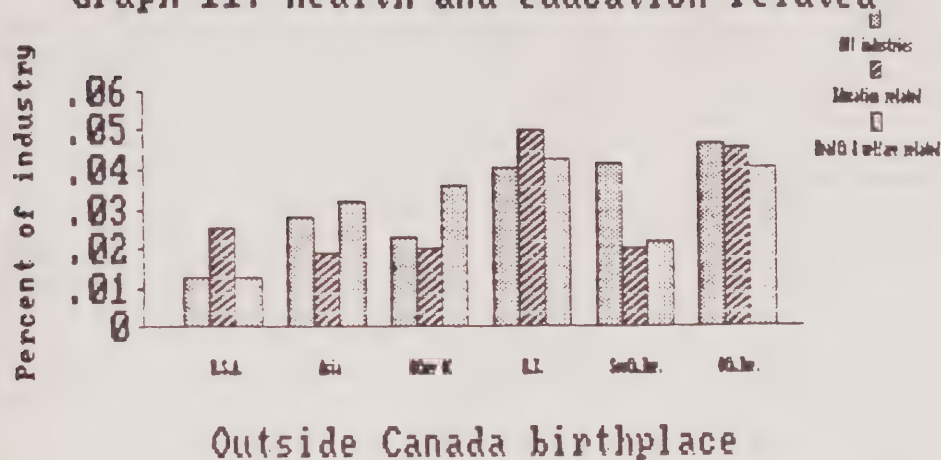
Outside Canada birthplaces

Graph 10. Justice, media and facilitating



Outside Canada birthplace

Graph 11. Health and education related





the same except for the interchange of education and health. The indices of dissimilarity put equal weight on positive and negative differences. Because we are more interested in the extent to which these industries employ persons from these four birthplaces the positive differences can be seen as pluses for the industry and negative differences as of more interest. Two other methods have been used to try to capture this aspect. First the ratios of percent in each of the four birthplaces for the industry to that found for the labour force has been calculated and the results added. This gives the following ranks from lowest to highest: federal, local, justice, provincial, media, education, facilitating and health. Secondly, the selected industries have been ranked from the lowest to the highest percent for each of these four birthplace groups and the ranks have been added. This results in scores of 8 for federal, 10 for justice, 14 for local, 17 for media, 18 for provincial, 23 for facilitating industries, 24 for education and 30 for health. It is apparent that the federal government had the poorest record, given its low rank in all methods. The offices of lawyers and notaries (justice) was the next lowest in three of the four methods, followed by local government whose performance was only redeemed from being the worst by the fact that it had the highest percent from the Southern Europe group even though this was below the expected level. Provincial and media related industries ranked next. Education and facilitating industries did better and health seemed to be the best performer of these selected industries.

#### 4.1.2 Grouped selected industries by ethnic group

##### 4.1.2.1 Analysis

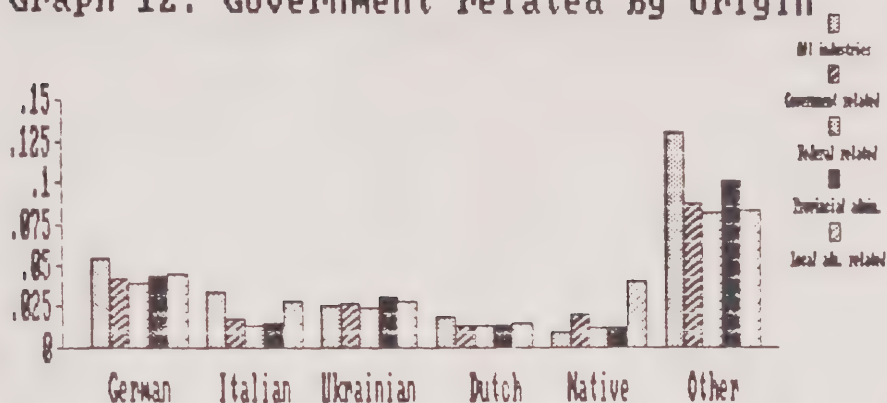
In the following analysis the single origin data will be the main data treated. Occasional references will be made to the multi-origin data, particularly if the percent is high or the data seems of interest. The data are found in Table 4.

The ethnic origin data for government related industries shows a similar picture in some ways to the birthplace data (see Graph 12). Those of non British or French single origin were under-represented, making up only 22% rather than the expected 27% of the experienced labour force in the industry. This was true of all these ethnic groups except the Native and Ukrainian and was particularly the case for the Italian and Other groups. As might be expected the British/French multiple origin group contained more than the expected numbers. The Other multiples included fewer than expected of the workers in the government related industry but not to the extent of single origin non-British/French. These results suggest that citizenship may play a role in the lower representation of some ethnic groups.

Non British/French ethnic origins were even less well represented at the federal level, with only 18%. Except for the Native group all had lower percents than found for the labour force. The multiple origins groups were found above the expected extent except for the residual group of Other. The provincial level showed a better representation of all non-British/French groups except the Native, but all were below the labour force as a whole, except for the Native and Ukrainian groups. While the local level also showed fewer than expected non-British/French workers they made up 24% of the labour force in the industry. The Italian. (still below the labour force percent) and Native (well above the labour force percent) groups did noticeably better at this level of government, the latter possibly due to employment in rural municipalities, including reserves. The Other single origin group did slightly better than at the federal level but

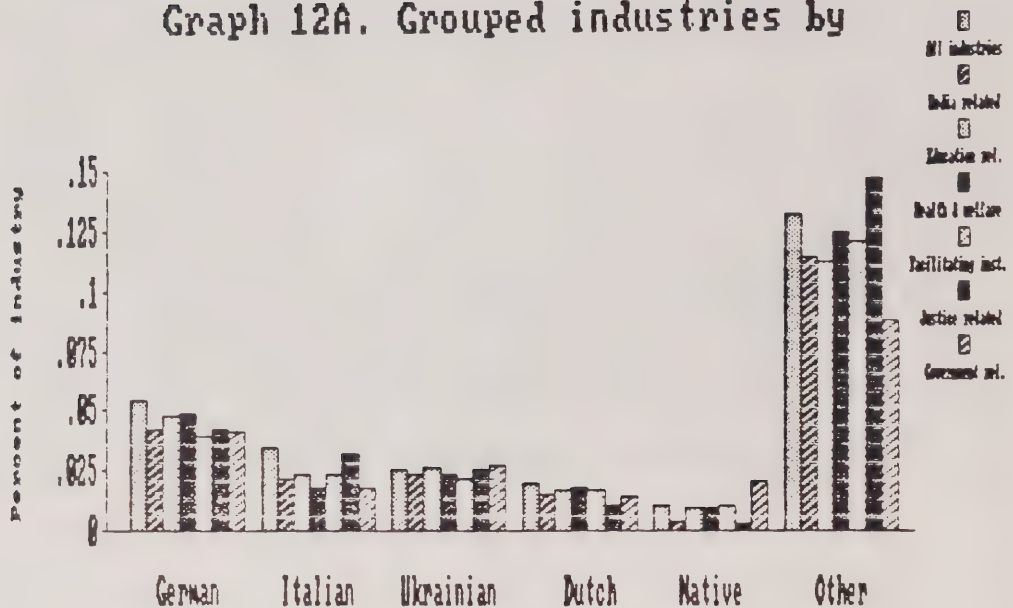
Graph 12. Government related by origin

Percent of industry



Non-British/French single origin

Graph 12A. Grouped industries by



Non-British/French single origins

Graph 13. Justice, media and facilitating



Non-British/French single origin



not as well as at the provincial.

The justice related industry of offices of lawyers and notaries had a higher percent from non-British/French single origins than the media or facilitating industries (Graph 13) but the percent (26%) was still below that for all industries. The representation of the Other origin was above the expected amount but all other non-British/French groups were below. The Ukrainian group had close to the expected percent as had also, but to a lesser degree, the Italian. The German and Dutch groups contained somewhat less than expected while the Native group was significantly under-represented. The media related group, showed similar patterns to the justice group, although only 22% were from non-British/French single origins. The main difference was a significantly lower percent in the Other group, well below the expected level, a slightly lower representation of Italians and a marginally greater percent in the Dutch group. The facilitating institutions group showed 23% in non-British/French single origins. Natives were represented at marginally above the expected level but all other groups were below, most noticeably the German, Italian and Other groups.

Education and health related groups had quite similar percents in the Ukrainian, Dutch and German ethnic groups (Graph 14). The education group had a marginal amount more of the Ukrainian group than expected while the health group had slightly less than expected from this origin. The Native, German and Dutch groups all were under-represented but not extensively so. The Italian group was considerably less well represented in the health group than in the education group and contained a relatively low percent of both groups. The Other group did less well in education than in health, although it was smaller than expected in both.

Calculating dissimilarity indices as was done for birthplace the ranking from highest to lowest was: federal, justice, media, local, facilitating, provincial, education and health. Confining the indices to the six non-British/French single origin groups results in the following ranking from highest to lowest: local, federal, provincial, media, justice, facilitating, education and health. Using the two methods designed to consider the cases with percents above the norm in a more positive fashion, the ratio comparisons for the six non-British/French groups gives the following ranks from lowest to highest: media, federal, justice, health, facilitating, provincial, education and local. Using the ranking and summing of ranks for each of the ethnic groups of German, Italian, Ukrainian, Dutch, Native and Other scores were 16 for federal, 20 for media, 26 for facilitating, 27 for justice and provincial administration, 32 for health, 33 for education and 35 for local administration related. Considering only the last two methods the federal related again shows up with a seeming lack of openness to the non-British/French element. Some of this may be due to citizenship requirements, the desire to recruit more francophones over the last decade and the ethnic make-up of the Ottawa area. The media seems also to have a bias towards the British/French groups possibly related to the language capabilities of other groups, particularly those with high percents of recent immigrants. Justice, facilitating and provincial seemed to follow as the next least welcoming. Health showed up much better on the ranking than on the ratio comparison but its performance was very close to that of facilitating and provincial. Education had the second best record under both methods. Finally while the score for the municipal level was the best it should be recalled that it had lower than the expected percent of all these ethnic groups except for the Ukrainian and Native.

Other data (see Table 5) for four industries, the Printing and Allied major group from

Graph 14. Education and health related



Non-British/French single origin

Manufacturing (which includes two of the media industries plus printing), Education and Health and welfare services from Service division and the Public Administration and defence division are available for some ethnic groups including Secretary of State defined visible minorities. Note that the Education group differs from that examined earlier only in excluding the other transportation industry, while the Health and welfare group includes several classes in addition to those in health related, such as offices of doctors and dentists. Public administration excludes the post office and urban transportation but includes the small industry of Other government (Canadian employees of embassies, etc). The ethnic groups available include all those with the origin and thus the groups of German, Italian, Ukrainian and Dutch are larger than in the single origin data. Two other groups, the Polish and Jewish are also given.

The situation for the German, Italian, Ukrainian and Dutch groups in these industries was very similar whether the single or complete origin data is used. The sizes were larger in the latter case but in many cases the percentages were slightly further from the percents for all industries. However, the relationships to the all industry total and to each other are roughly similar as Graphs 15 and 16 show. Except for the Ukrainian group, these ethnic groups included lower percents of the selected industries than of all industries. The Public Administration division had marginally more Ukrainians than expected as did the Education group whether single or total responses were considered. The only case where there were any significant differences for the two types of data was for the German group, where the inclusion of the multiples brought the totals for Education further from the all industries percent. The low representation of the Italian origin in Public Administration is noticeable in both sets of data.

Examining these same industries for the Polish, Jewish and Visible minorities groups shows the Polish group at about the expected level in all these industries. The Jewish origin contained higher percents of the Printing and allied, Education and Health groups and a lower percent of the Public administration group than of the labour force. Visible minorities were significantly under-represented in Public administration and Education industries and marginally so in Printing and allied but were over-represented in Health. The results for these industries seem to confirm that more problems are encountered by non-British/French origin persons in the Public Administration and Education groups. This may be largely due to the higher percentages of recent immigrants in these ethnic groups as the Ukrainian exception in both and the Polish and Jewish exceptions in Education perhaps indicate.

#### 4.1.3 Grouped selected industries by sex

##### 4.1.3.1 Grouped industries-birthplace by sex

###### 4.1.3.1.1 Analysis

Education related industries showed the greatest differences between the percents of male and female workers born outside Canada. While 20% of the men in the industry were born outside Canada, only 16% of the women were foreign born (see Table 6). Foreign born males were thus represented in education at a level above that of the male labour force while females from outside Canada were found in smaller proportions than for the female labour force. Males born in Other Europe were well represented while their female counterparts accounted for less of this industry than of the female labour force. The percents of males born in Southern Europe, the

Graph 15. Selected industries-single origins



Non-British/French single origin



Graph 16. Selected industries-Sec. of State defined



Non-British/French origins

U.K., Asia and Other Outside Canada were also higher than for women in education related industries.

In the justice related group, i.e. offices of lawyers and notaries, women were more likely to be foreign born than men. About 15% of the women in the industry were born outside of Canada as compared to 12% of the men. The U.K. group was responsible for a large part of this difference, with contributions as well from Other Outside Canada and Southern Europe. However only the U.K. and U.S.A. born females accounted for more of this industry than of the labour force.

Foreign born males formed 14% of those in local administration related industries, a level higher than found for other levels of government. For foreign born women this industry was less favourable, at close to 12%. Southern Europe born women were especially disadvantaged compared to the men from that area, even though the men were also under-represented in the industry. Other European men also did better than the women from that area in local administration.

Differences between male and female distributions by birthplace were quite small for the provincial level of government. Females from Other Outside Canada had above the expected percent while men from the same area were below. Males from Europe, particularly those from Other Europe and the U.K. did better than their female counterparts in this industry. Of the foreign born males only those from the U.K. did better than in the labour force.

The smallest difference between the percent foreign born for males and females was found at the federal government level. Men in this industry were more likely to be from the U.K. than the women and accounted for more of the workers in the industry than of the labour force. Women from Other Outside Canada were slightly better represented than the men from those areas but were 1% below the expected level.

In health and welfare related industries foreign born men at 20.4% were slightly above the labour force level while foreign born women at 18.1% were slightly below. Males in this industry were more likely to be from Southern Europe than was the case for women. Men from Asia also did better than the women from Asia. Both males and females from Other outside Canada were found in above the expected percents, and the difference in their representation is minimal.

Women born outside of Canada did relatively well in the facilitating group of industries. This was the only industry group among those examined with a higher percent of foreign born women than the labour force. Women from the U.S.A., U.K., and Other Outside Canada were the groups benefiting from the higher proportions. The industry was less welcoming for foreign born males with almost 2% less than their sisters. While men from Other outside Canada, Asia and the U.K. accounted for less of the males in the industry than was the case for women, a higher percent of the men were from Southern Europe.

Both males and females from the U.S.A. and the U.K. were over-represented in media related industries but the foreign born in general were under-represented. Foreign born males did better than foreign born females, particularly those from Europe, including Other Europe and Southern Europe as well as the U.K.

#### 4.1.3.2 Grouped industries-ethnic group by sex

##### 4.1.3.2.1 Analysis

Non-British/French single origin groups were not well represented in the selected industries for either males or females as the percents of both were below the overall levels for their sex. (See Table 7). The lowest percents found were in federal related industries for both sexes followed by, for males, the provincial government and the media. For females education and the media had the next lowest percents after the federal government. The highest percents for both were found in offices of lawyers followed by education and local administration, respectively. For males only the Ukrainian and Native groups were found in proportions above the labour force level in any of the selected industries. Ukrainian males were well represented at the provincial and local government levels. Native men were found in above the expected numbers in all three levels of government and in the facilitating group. Italian and Dutch women joined the Ukrainian and Native groups in being present in above the expected percents within some of the selected industries. Only health and welfare and facilitating had less than the expected proportion of women from the Ukrainian group. The same two industries had more than expected of their female labour force from the Dutch single origin group. Native women were well represented at all three government levels and in education. Offices of lawyers were more likely to have females from Italian origin than the other selected industries or the female labour force.

Females in provincial administration were much more likely to be of non-British/French single origin than males. Also showing better representation of non-British/French single origin females than males were the facilitating, federal related, local related and media groups. Education and offices of lawyers were more likely to employ men from non-British/French single origins than women.

Data for visible minorities is only available for the major groups of Printing, publishing and allied, Education, Health and welfare services and Public administration and defence. The female labour force included a higher percent of women from the visible minorities groups than did the male. For males a quite high percent of Health and welfare belonged to the visible minorities group. Printing and publishing included a marginally higher proportion of visible minority men than the labour force, while that found for Education was marginally lower. Public administration and defence had a relatively low percent of its male employees from this group. Although the percent of females in Public administration from visible minorities was significantly higher than found for males, it was somewhat lower than the all industries percent for women. An even lower percent for females was noted in the Education group. Printing and publishing was only slightly below the labour force level while Health and welfare women were significantly more likely to be from visible minorities.

## 5. Grouped selected occupations

### 5.1 Introduction

In looking at the selected occupations the close relationship between occupation and education or training should be kept in mind. Industries may use a relatively wide spectrum of occupations and consequently will likely have considerable spread in the education levels of their employees. Many occupations require specific education and thus the distribution by birthplace or ethnic group may simply reflect the education levels associated with the various birthplaces and ethnic groups. The occupations selected tend to have relatively high educational qualifications with only a few blue-collar or service occupations included. Assistance or encouragement to obtain the required qualifications may be the most effective way to change the distributions found for many of the occupations.

The worked in 1980/81 data is particularly subject to these qualifications. The percents by origin found in an occupation are close to the supply of those persons with experience in the occupation who have not changed their profession. The 1986 Census will allow looking at groups by major field of study. Thus, if there is a close connection between the major field and the occupation requirements (e.g. nursing courses and nursing occupations), more refined study of the supply for those occupations can be made and situations which may reflect systemic bias can possibly be identified.

Women, with 84%, made up the bulk of the labour force in health related occupations and over 58% of education. The other occupation groups were more than 60% male and in the case of justice more than 87% male. The percentage distributions of the male and female labour forces separately by occupation show that health and welfare related occupations formed a much more important part of the female labour force than of the male. Education related occupations were also somewhat more important for women in the labour force than for men. Men were more likely to be engaged in facilitating, justice and government related occupations than were women. There was little difference in the percent of each that media occupations included. These differences in the importance of women in the occupation and of the occupation to women and men should be kept in mind in looking at the differences by birthplace or ethnic group.

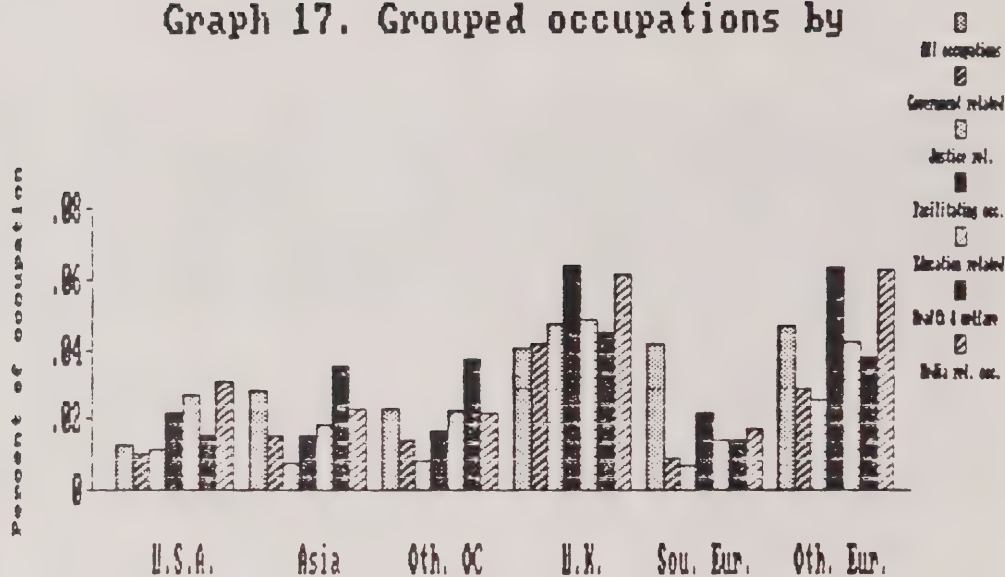
## 5.2 Grouped selected occupations by birthplace

### 5.2.1 Analysis

The selected occupations have been grouped into government related, justice related, facilitating, education related, health and welfare related and media related on the basis of the industry group containing the highest percentage of the occupation. The exceptions are the police, split from government to justice, and the group called facilitating (most of which have less than 45% in the selected industries but which were included in the study because of their roles). The government related group includes Officials & administrators unique to government; Life science occupations; Mail carriers; Mail and postal clerks; Other clerical occupations, n.e.c.; Armed forces (occupation. 6116 & 6117); Protective service occupations, n.e.c.; and Firefighting occupations. The justice related group includes Occupations in law and jurisprudence and Police officers and detectives, government. Facilitating occupations include General managers; Personnel and industrial relations management occupations; Personnel and related officers; and Instructors and



Graph 17. Grouped occupations by



Outside Canada birthplaces

training officers, n.e.c.. Education related includes Administrators in teaching and related fields; Occupations in library, museum and archival sciences; Other occupations in social science and related fields; University teaching and related occupations; Elementary and secondary school teaching and related occupations; Community college and vocational school teachers; Fine arts teachers, n.e.c.; Post-secondary school teachers, n.e.c.; Teachers of exceptional students, n.e.c.; Other teaching and related occupations, n.e.c.; Library, file and correspondence clerks and related occupations; and Bus drivers. Health related includes Management occupations, social sciences and related fields; Administrators in medicine and health; Psychologists; Occupations in social work and related fields; Nursing, therapy and related assisting occupations; Dieticians and nutritionists; Radiological technologists and technicians; Medical laboratory technologists and technicians; Other occupations in medicine and health, n.e.c.; Food and beverage preparation and related service occupations, n.e.c.; and Child-care occupations. The media related occupations are Advertising and illustrating artists; Photographers and camera operators; Radio and television announcers; Occupations in writing; and Radio and television broadcasting equipment operators.

As can be seen in Table 8 and Graph 17 justice related occupations had only about 10% of their members born outside Canada and all foreign birthplaces except the U.K. had less than the expected percent. The Southern Europe group is very poorly represented and the Asia and Other Outside Canada have well less than half the percent found for all occupations. These occupations had also the lowest percent from Other Europe. Slightly over half the group were police where citizenship may be a factor but educational levels demanded are not very high.

Government related occupations had the next lowest level of foreign born at about 12%. Again all foreign birthplaces were under-represented except for the U.K. with a very low percent from Southern Europe and the second lowest percents from Other Outside Canada, Other Europe and Asia. Citizenship is probably a factor in these occupations.

Facilitating occupations are interesting. They had a higher percent foreign born at 20% than the labour force, but this stemmed from higher than expected numbers from the U.S.A., U.K. and Other Europe. While the percent from Southern Europe was low, it was the highest found for the selected occupation groups. The percents from Asia and Other Outside Canada were well below the expected level. Slightly more than half of this group were general managers, most of whom were employed outside the selected industries. This suggests that at least the Other Europe group had good representation in the general power structure.

Education related occupations had above the expected percents born in the U.S.A. and the U.K. and below the expected percents for other outside Canada birthplaces. The Southern Europe group was the least well represented, followed by the Asia, Other Europe and Other Outside Canada groups, the last of which was only marginally smaller than expected.

Health and welfare occupations had close to the average percent foreign born at 18%. The U.S.A., Asia, Other Outside Canada and U.K. groups were well represented with percents above those found for the labour force. The Southern Europe group suffered in these occupations as well, however, with only a third of the average percent. The Other Europe group also was under-represented.

With 21% foreign born media related occupations have benefited from immigration. Like the

facilitating occupations the U.S.A., U.K. and Other Europe groups accounted for all the higher than average percents. While only slightly lower percents than might be expected came from Other Outside Canada the Asia and particularly the Southern Europe representation is low.

The same four measures of the overall dissimilarity indices, the dissimilarity indices for the four birthplaces of Asia, Other Outside Canada, Southern Europe and Other Europe; the ratio comparisons sum for the four birthplaces and the ranking and summing of ranks for these same birthplaces have been calculated for occupation as was done for industry. The first of these gives the following ranks from highest to lowest: justice, government, media, facilitating, education and health. When confined to the four birthplaces the dissimilarity indices order is: justice, government, health, facilitating, education and media. The summing of the ratio comparisons results in the following order from lowest to highest: justice, government, education, facilitating, media and health. The occupation groups ranking and summing of ranks gives scores of 4 for justice, 8 for government, 16 for education, 18 for facilitating and 19 for media and health. Justice shows up with the worst score on all measures followed by government. Looking only at the last two methods there is quite a gap to education and facilitating. Media and health turn out with the best records. This suggests that government and justice occupations are less open to immigrants than the other occupation groups and health occupations performed well.

## 5.2.2 Grouped selected occupations by ethnic group

### 5.2.2.1 Analysis

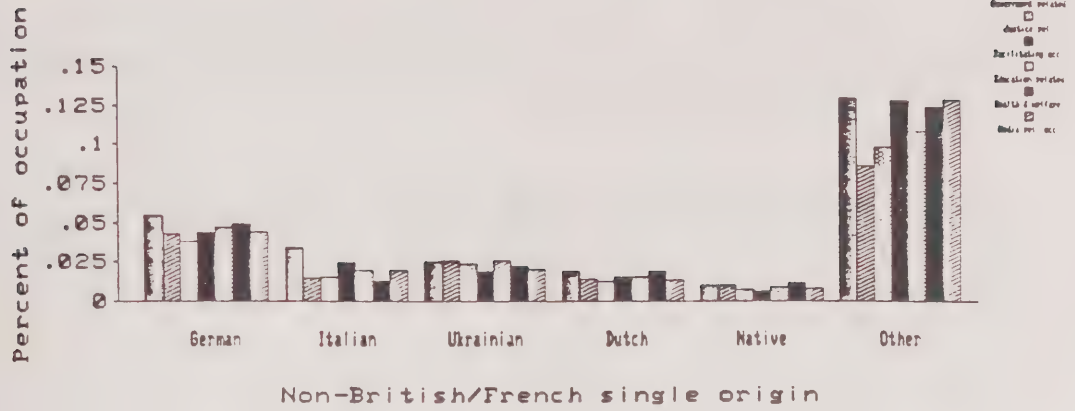
In the following analysis the data refers to the experienced labour force counts for the occupation and comparisons with the labour force refer to the total experienced labour force. The exception is any references to visible minorities where the data is for counts for the occupation for those who worked in 1980/81 and comparisons are to the total who worked in that period. The term work force may sometimes be used to refer to this latter group.

Government related occupations contained a marginally higher percent of Ukrainians than the labour force and about the same percent of Natives. All other non-British/French ethnic groups were under-represented as can be seen in Table 9 and Graph 18. The Italian and Other groups were markedly lower than expected. The data on the worked in 1980/81 in Table 9 shows the aboriginal peoples were marginally lower in government related occupations than for the total work force group. Visible minorities were considerably less likely to be found in these occupations than in the total worked in 80/81.

Justice related occupations had the next lowest percent of non-British/French single origin persons. None of these groups were at the expected level. Natives, Italians and the Other group all did relatively poorly. Of the selected occupation groups the justice group had the lowest percent in the German and Dutch groups. It also had the lowest representation of visible minorities in its 1980/81 work force. The police portion of this group will be examined in Appendix A. It is less subject to requirements of educational qualifications than the other part of the group, Occupations in law.

While facilitating occupations had low representation from the Native and Ukrainian groups the percent in the Other group was close to that expected. The Italian group was better represented

Graph 18. Grouped occupations by





in this group than in the other selected groups but was still about 1% below the level for the labour force. Unlike the other selected occupations the facilitating group had a slightly lower proportion of multiples than found for the labour force. The worked in 1980/81 data shows the visible minorities included about 3% or about 2% less than for the total work force.

While education occupations included a smaller proportion of the British ethnic group than all the other selected occupations except the health group it included the highest percent in the French ethnic group. The total in the non-British/French single origin segment was about 23%. Ukrainians were well represented but the other groups were not, particularly the Italian and Other. Visible minorities were better represented than in government occupations but less well than in health and media ones.

Health had the highest percent in the non-British/French single origin group at 24%, still well below the labour force percent of 27%. Although the Native group had slightly more than expected, all other groups contained lower percents. The percent in the Italian group was the lowest for the selected occupations. On the other hand the worked in 1980/81 data showed that visible minorities accounted for about 7% of these occupations, well above the normal level.

Media occupations had relatively low percents in the Ukrainian, Dutch and Native groups and relatively high percents in the Other group. None of these percents matched the labour force, however. This group included a much higher percent in the multi-origin group at 9%, than any of the other selected groups or the labour force as a whole. While visible minorities were below the total worked in 1980/81 percent they were better represented than in the other selected occupations, except for the health group.

To compare the performance of the occupation groups in their representation of the various ethnic groups, the same measures have been calculated as for birthplace and industry above. The overall indices of dissimilarity produce the following ranks from highest to lowest: government, justice, education, media, facilitating and health. Except for the interchange of facilitating and health the same order is found when the indices are calculated using only the single origin groups of German, Italian, Ukrainian, Dutch, Native and Other. The summing of the ratios of the percents for these six ethnic groups for the selected occupations to the all occupation percents results in the ranking from lowest to highest as follows: justice, facilitating, media, government, education and health. Assigning ranks for each of the occupation groups in accord with the lowest to highest percent in these six ethnic groups and summing the ranks produces the following results: justice 13, government 18, facilitating 20, media 21, health 26 and education 28. When the further question of the extent to which visible minorities were found in the occupation is examined the lowest to highest percents ran from justice, facilitating, government, education, and media to health. Justice occupations show up on all measures as not being open to persons from other than British and French backgrounds. Government occupations did better on the ratio comparison but its score was very close to the facilitating and media ones, so it is judged to have the second poorest record, followed by facilitating and media. Education did not do as well in relation to visible minorities as health, so health occupations are judged to be the most open to non-British/French single origin persons.

### 5.2.3 Grouped selected occupations by sex

#### 5.2.3.1 Grouped occupations-birthplace by sex

##### 5.2.3.1.1 Analysis

As can be seen in Table 10 only government and justice related occupations did not include foreign born males at a level above that of the male labour force. Media related occupations had the highest percent followed by facilitating occupations. Justice had the lowest percent at about 10%. It had the lowest levels as well from Asia, Other Outside Canada, Southern Europe and Other Europe. Government related occupations also did not include many men from outside Canada with only 11% of the males in these occupations. The factor of citizenship probably played a role as the percents from the U.S.A. and the U.K. were the lowest among the groups examined. The U.K. males were nevertheless represented in these occupations at a level above the average. The health and welfare related occupations group was the only one to have a higher percent of their male labour force from Asia than was true for all occupations. Men from Other Outside Canada were well represented in education, health and media related occupations. Both media and facilitating groups had relatively high percents from Other Europe. The situation of males from Southern Europe in the selected occupations was less favourable. All of the groups had at least 2% less from this birthplace than the male labour force.

For females only media related occupations included foreign born women at the rate of the labour force. Health and welfare and facilitating followed at 18% and 17% respectively. Justice also had the lowest percent of foreign born females at about 13%, with government related occupations marginally higher. Only health and welfare related occupations included women from Asia and Other Outside Canada at a level above that of the female labour force. Media and facilitating had above average representation from Other Europe. Women from Southern Europe were under-represented in all the occupation groups examined with media related having the highest percent (1.6%) from that area, well below the labour force level of 3.7%.

#### 5.2.3.2 Grouped occupations-ethnic group by sex

##### 5.2.3.2.1 Analysis

Grouped data is not available for visible minorities by sex since the employment equity tables do not show detailed occupation by sex. As noted earlier the results for both sexes for health related and education probably reflect the situation of women in the visible minority group better than the that of the men. For the other occupation groups the data for both sexes probably indicates the situation of men in visible minorities rather than of women.

For men health and welfare related occupations had a higher percent from the non-British/French single origin groups than any other of the selected groups but at 25% this was still considerably below the labour force level of 28%. (See Table 11). Natives and the Other group were represented above the labour force level and Italians and Germans at considerably below.

Facilitating occupations included about 24% from the non-British/French single origin groups.

The Other single origin accounted for marginally more of these occupations than of the male labour force. Italians while below the average level were better represented than in the other selected occupations.

Ukrainian men were found at above the labour force level in education related occupations. All other single origin non-British/French groups were under-represented in these occupations.

Government and justice related occupations both had relatively low percents of their male labour force in the non-British/French single origin groups, at 18% and 19%. However, Native men did relatively well in government related occupations as more than expected were from these origins. Of the selected occupation groups government had the lowest percents from the Italian and Other groups and the second lowest from the German and Dutch groups.

The picture for women contrasts somewhat with that for men. Media and justice related occupations were more likely to include women from the non-British/French single origins (24%) than the other occupations examined. There was a marginally higher percent of Native women in media occupations than found for the female labour force and a higher percent of Italians than in the other occupations selected. Women from the Other and Ukrainian single origins were well represented in justice occupations and the Italians were less under-represented than in health, education or government related.

About 24% of women in health and welfare related occupations were from non-British/French single origins. Differences with the labour force distribution were most marked for the Italians and Other groups. Dutch and Natives included marginally higher percents of women in these occupations than of the labour force. facilitating, education and government related occupations each had about 22% of their female labour force stemming from non-British/French single origins. Except for Ukrainian women in government and Native women in education all other groups were under-represented, particularly the Italian and Other among education and government related occupations.



## Appendix A. Detailed data analysis

### 1. Detailed selected industries

#### 1.2 Detailed selected industries by birthplace

##### 1.2.1 Analysis

The analysis of the detailed selected industries compares the birthplace distributions found for the detailed components with that found for the group as a whole. The percent each detailed industry formed of the group totals is shown in Table 12 to give an idea of their relative weight. The percent distributions by birthplace are then compared to that for the group as a whole to determine which detailed components favoured or did not favour which birthplace groups.

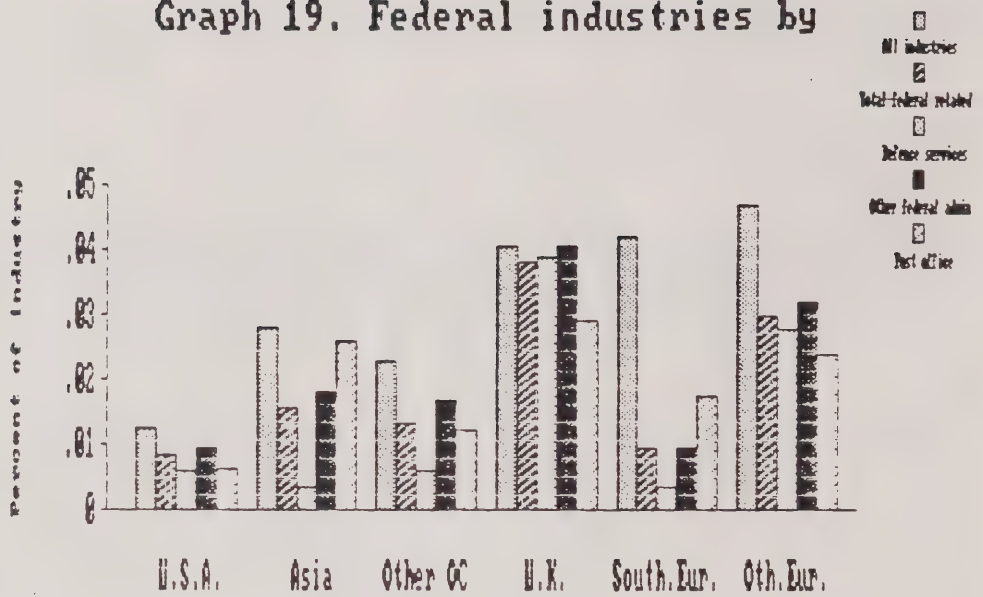
Of the three detailed industries of Defence services, Other federal administration and Post office making up federal related, the defence industry had the lowest percent of foreign born. Except for the U.K. group all Outside Canada birthplaces were less well represented in the defence industry than in total federal related (see Graph 19). The Post office on the other hand had about the same percent foreign born, and a better representation of the Asia and Southern Europe groups. Other federal administration did better than total federal related in its representation of the foreign born with this being true for all groups except Southern Europe. While the percent born in Asia was lower than for the Post office that for Other outside Canada was higher. Finally a word about the assigned group shown in Table 12 is in order. These persons had their industry not stated and were assigned to the major group Federal administration which includes Defence services and Other federal administration. Although this group included only about 3% of total federal related, it had much better representation of the foreign born. Industry was assigned from geographically nearby records, using first variables such as occupation and class of worker (if present), age, sex and then education. Variables such as citizenship, birthplace and ethnic group did not affect the imputation. To a certain extent it can be considered to reflect the expected distribution by birthplace (if citizenship was not a factor) given the location of federal administration and the industry non-response/location/occupation/age/sex/education distribution by birthplace. Thus location and these other factors seem to play a role in the results for the federal level as this group contained 16% born outside Canada, less than found for the labour force.

For local administration related industries the urban transit industry showed a considerable higher percent of foreign born than local administration (see Graph 20). This is probably due to the fact that such systems are usually found only in larger urban areas which also contain more foreign born. All foreign birthplaces except for Asia, Other Europe and the U.S.A. contained more than the expected percent of workers in this industry.

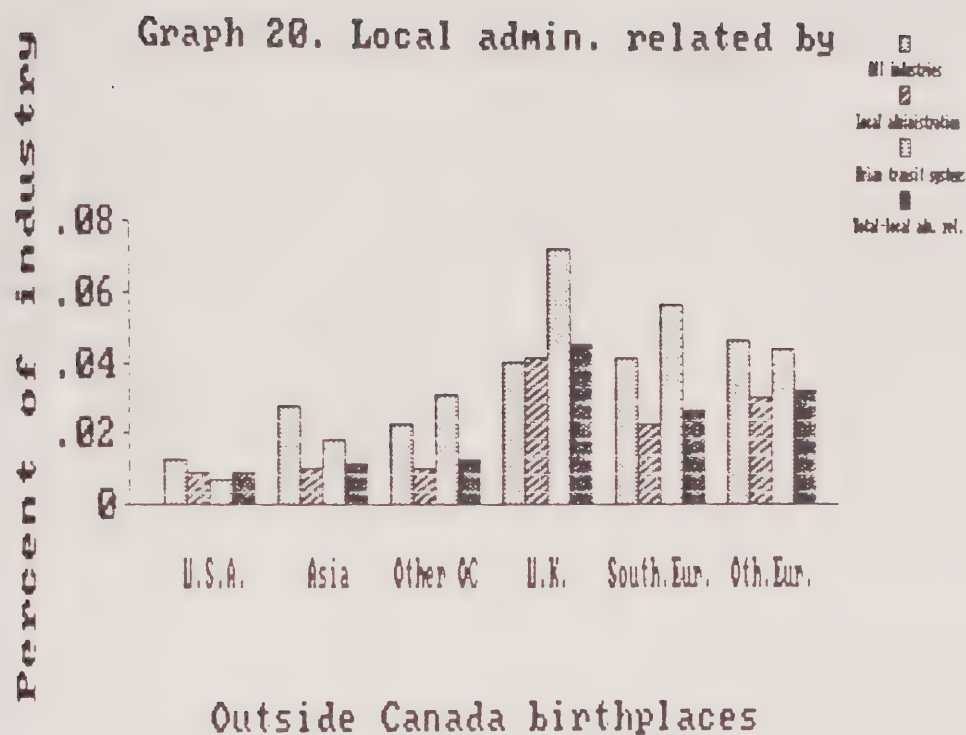
Of the media related industries, radio and television broadcasting had the lowest percent foreign born followed closely by publishing and printing (see Graph 21). The other two media related industries, publishing only and advertising services had slightly higher percents foreign born than the labour force. Some of this was due to the U.S.A. and U.K. born but the publishing only group also had higher percents in the Asian, Other Outside Canada and Other Europe groups. All these industries had less than expected in the Southern Europe group, and the radio and



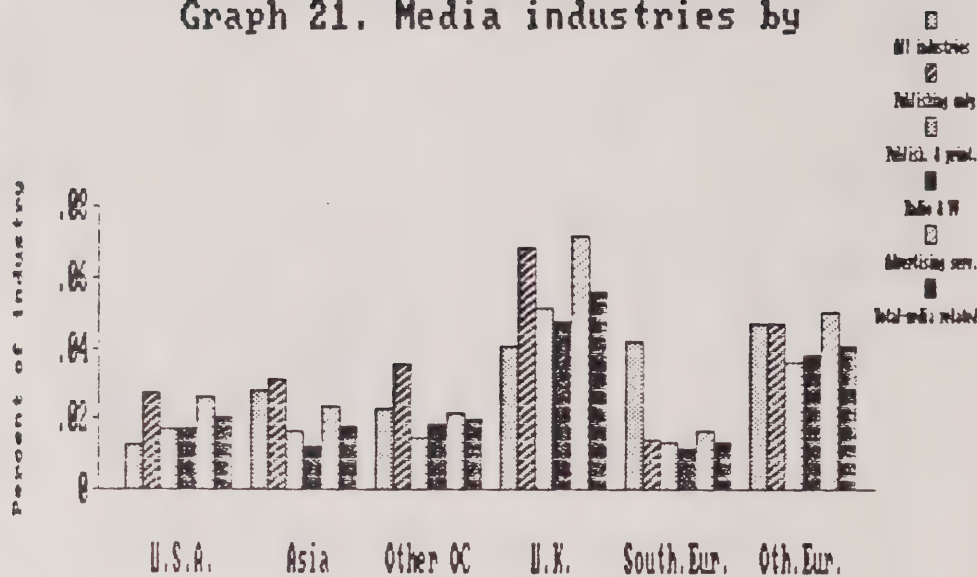
Graph 19. Federal industries by



Outside Canada birthplaces



Graph 21. Media industries by



Outside Canada birthplaces

industries had less than expected in the Southern Europe group, and the radio and television industry showed the lowest percents in that group and the Asian one. Language is possibly a factor in this industry and in publishing and printing (which would include most newspapers). It is likely that most of the ethnic press is in the publishing only category. Another factor may be the relative importance of smaller urban centres for the radio portion of the industry and for newspaper publishing.

The education industries present an interesting picture as can be seen in Graph 22, showing the four largest components. The universities have not been averse from hiring those from Outside Canada as 31% of the workers in that industry were foreign born. The industry employed more than expected from all foreign birthplaces except Southern Europe, which at about 3% was above the percent found for the post-secondary non-university and elementary and secondary levels. The elementary and secondary schools make up the bulk of education related and the relatively low percent (about 15%) of foreign born is probably related to the reduced hiring in recent years and the need for provincial certification. Surprisingly the Southern Europe group although under-represented contained a higher percent of the labour force of this level than of the post-secondary non-university. For all other foreign birthplaces the post-secondary non-university had higher percents than the elementary/secondary level but lower percents than the university one. The other transportation group, which includes ambulance services and sight-seeing buses and boats but is probably dominated by the school bus contracting component, showed a very low level of foreign born. This may be due to the fact that this industry has a larger rural component, and is more dispersed across Canada than the foreign born. Only 41% of all workers in this industry lived in Ontario while 55% of the Outside Canada labour force was found in that province.

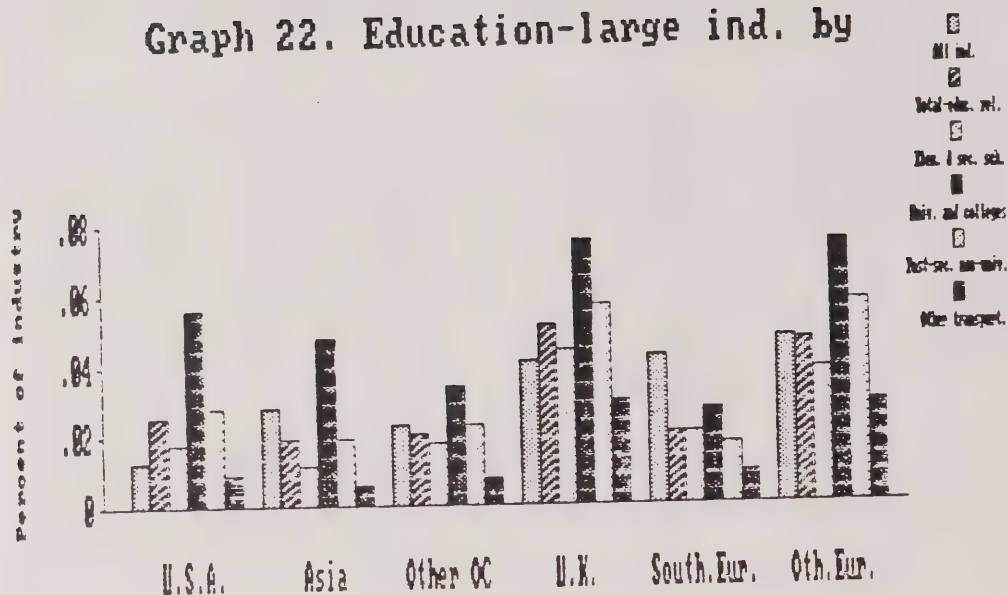
The other education industries of libraries; schools of art & performing arts; vocational, trade & business schools; kindergartens & nursery schools; and education, n.e.s. & assigned are shown in Graph 23. Of these the vocational schools had the lowest representation of the foreign born, well below the expected total, followed by libraries; education, n.e.s.; art and performing arts schools; and kindergartens and nursery schools. These last four all had above the percent found in the labour force. The quite high percents for U.S.A., U.K. and Other Europe groups found for the art and performing arts schools is probably related to the traditional European and American orientation of the fine and performing arts in Canada. Libraries and museums had only slightly above the expected percent of foreign born, all due to the higher percents born in the U.K. and the U.S.A. as all other groups had less than the expected percents.

Health and welfare industries showed quite different patterns for the welfare group as compared to hospitals and related health care institutions, as can be seen in Graph 24. The welfare industry which includes child-care operations whether home or institution based had a significantly lower percent foreign born than hospitals or related institutions. Those born in Asia, Southern Europe and Other Europe were all under-represented in the welfare group. The Other Outside Canada and U.K. had slightly above the expected percent of welfare, while the U.S.A. departed above the expected to a greater degree. For hospitals and related health care institutions those born in Asia, Other Outside Canada and the U.K. accounted for greater percents than expected, while Other Europe for slightly less. More noticeably below was the Southern Europe group.

Of the two facilitating industries, labour and trade organizations had a lower percent born outside



Graph 22. Education-large ind. by



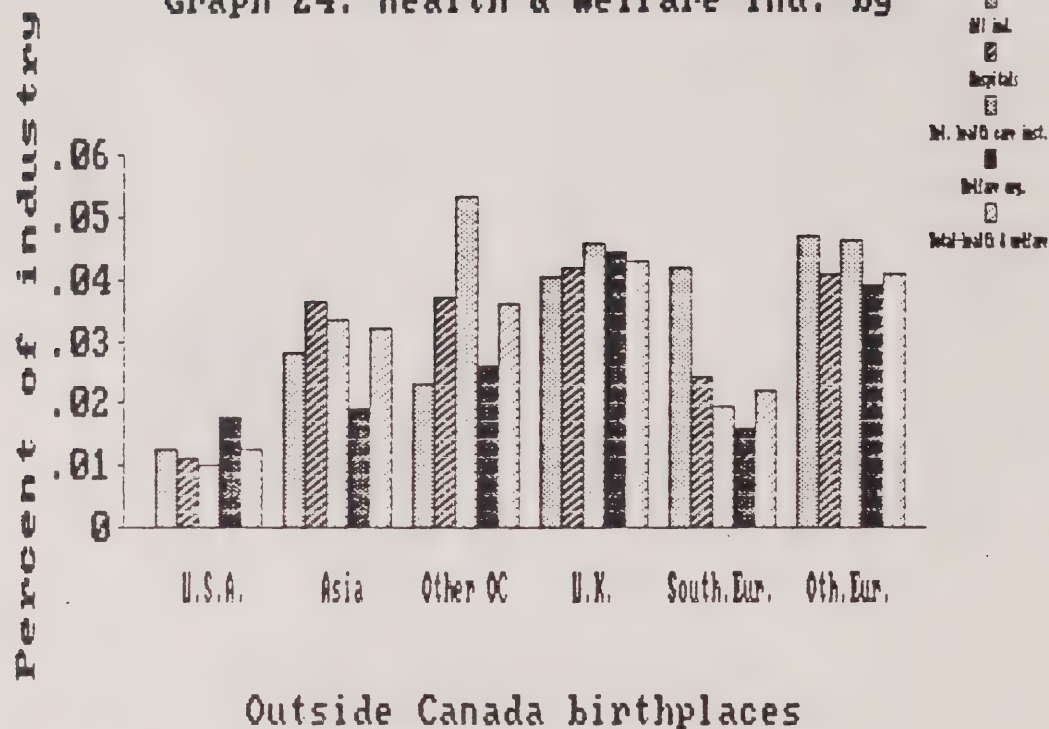
Outside Canada birthplaces

Graph 23 Education-other ind. by

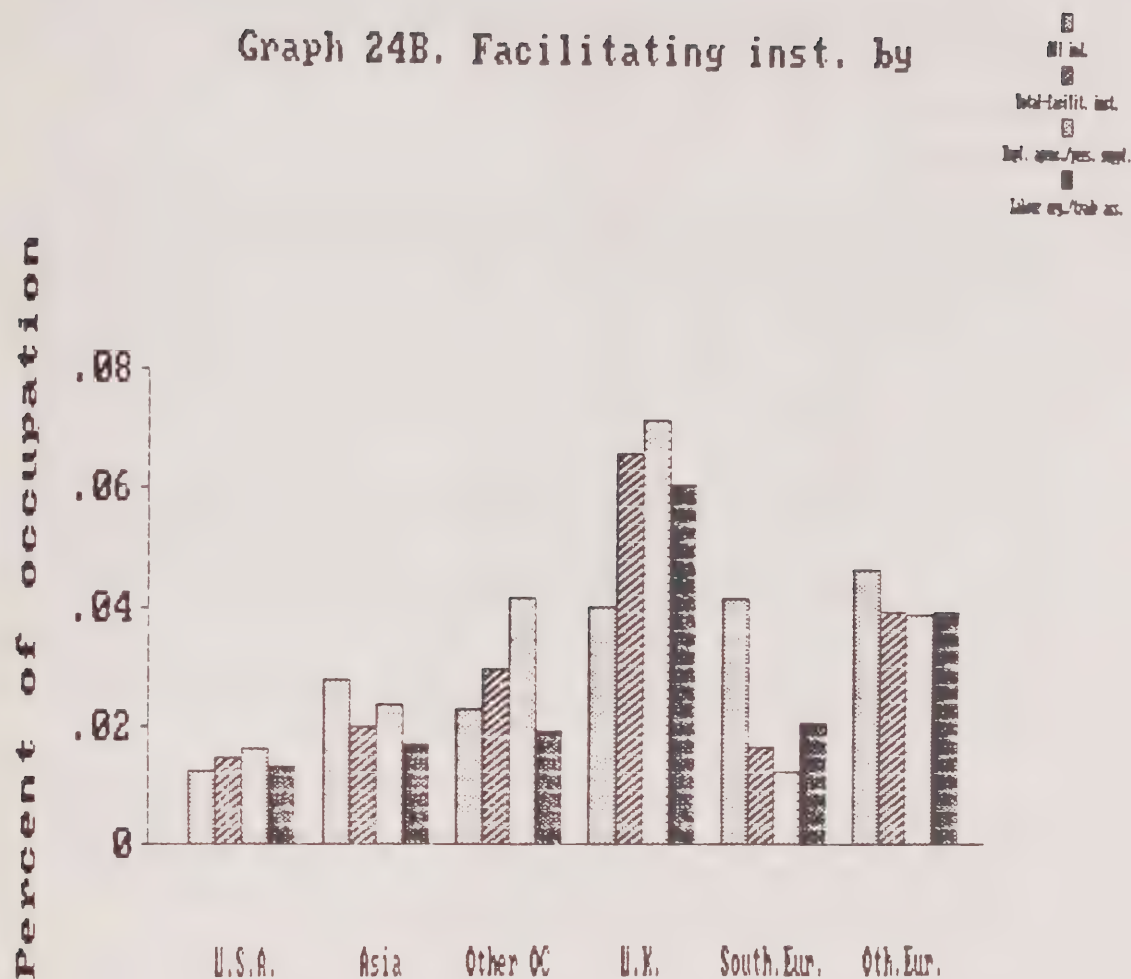


Outside Canada birthplaces

Graph 24. Health & welfare ind. by



Graph 24B. Facilitating inst. by



Outside Canada birthplaces



Canada at 17% than employment agencies. Both industries had above the percents expected from the U.K. and the U.S.A., and less than expected from Asia, Other Europe and Southern Europe, with labour and trade employing a higher percent from Southern Europe than employment agencies. Employment agencies included above the normal percent of persons from Other Outside Canada while labour and trade were below.

## 1.2 Detailed selected industries by ethnic group

### 1.2.1 Analysis

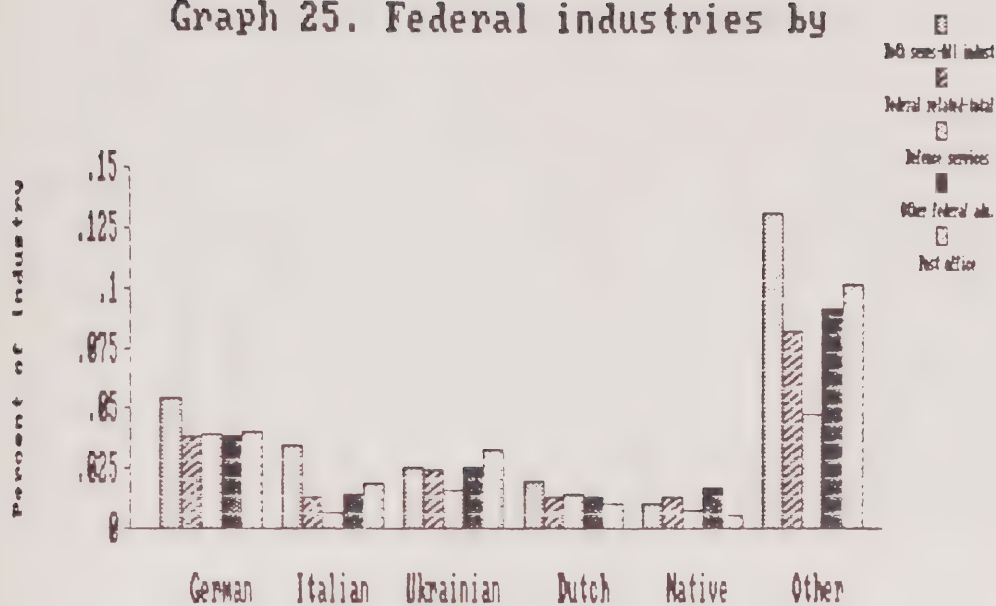
Table 13 shows the industry data by ethnic groups. The analysis focuses separately on the detailed industries within each industry group. Within the federal related industries, defence had the lowest percent of non-British/French single origin workers, followed by other federal administration and at 21% by the post office (see Graph 25). All the non-British/French single origin groups were under-represented except for the Ukrainian which was at the expected level for other federal and somewhat above that level for the post office. The defence group had slightly more German and Dutch than the other federal but had the lowest percents of Italian, Ukrainian and Other. The post office had low representation of Dutch and Native but better than the other federal related for the other single origin non-British/French groups.

Urban transit systems are concentrated in larger metropolitan areas, while local administration is widely distributed. Thus the lower percent (23%) of non-British/French single origin in the former is thus slightly surprising. Closer examination of Graph 26 reveals that this is probably due to the strong representation of Natives at the local administration level and the very low percent found in urban transit. Local administration also had slightly higher percents in the Ukrainian and German groups. Urban transit is the only industry among all those selected to have a higher percent in the Italian group than did the labour force. The Italian group was not well represented in local administration. The Other origin contained fewer than expected in both sectors of urban related industry, more noticeably so for local administration.

Perhaps because of language factors radio and television broadcasting had the lowest percent in the non-British/French single origins of all the media related industries. It also had the lowest percent in the Italian group and the second lowest percent in the Other group. (see Graph 27.) Both publishing only and advertising services had more than expected in the Other group. Publishing and printing had more than expected from the Ukrainian group and a better representation of the German group than the other media industries.

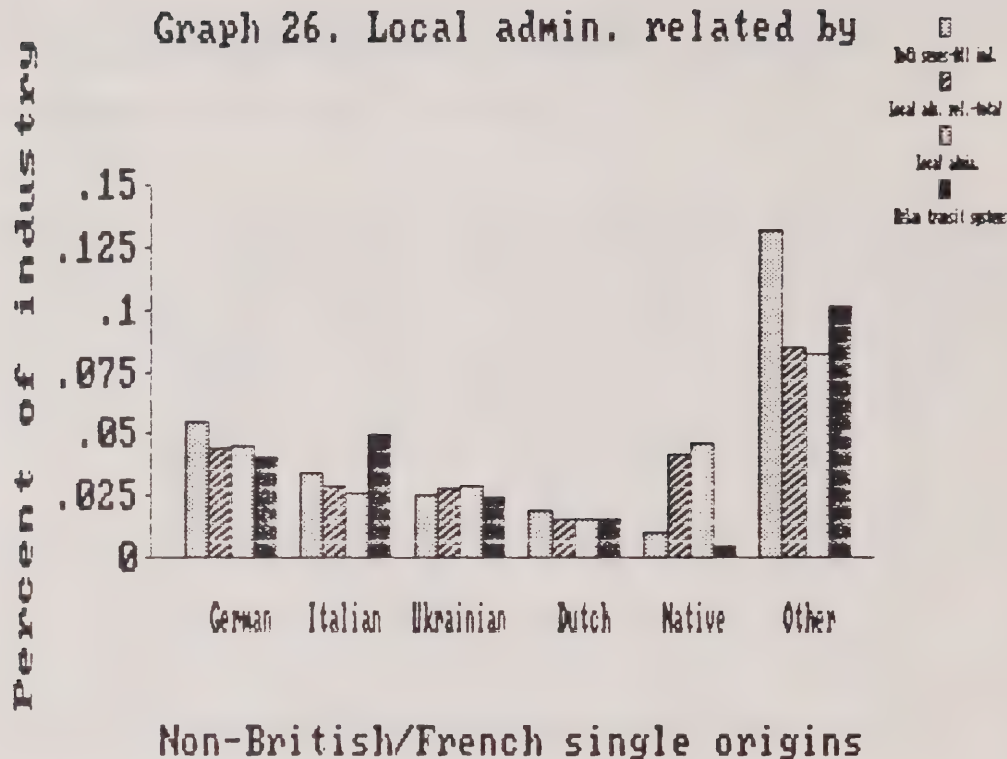
Of all the education related industries the Other transport one had the lowest percent in the non-British/French single origin group. This is probably because school buses are more widely used in rural areas As well this industry was more concentrated (37%) in Quebec than the labour force (25%). The percent French at almost 40% reflects this. On the other hand 29% of university workers were from non-British/French single origins. As can be seen in Graph 28 the contrast between these two education related industries is greatest for the Other group, which included 17% of the university labour force, but only 5% of Other transport. Post-secondary non-university also had a low percent in non-British/French single origins. This is probably related to the CEGEPs in Quebec as the percent French was high at 35%. However post-secondary institutions had proportionally more members in the Other group than elementary/secondary schools.

Graph 25. Federal industries by

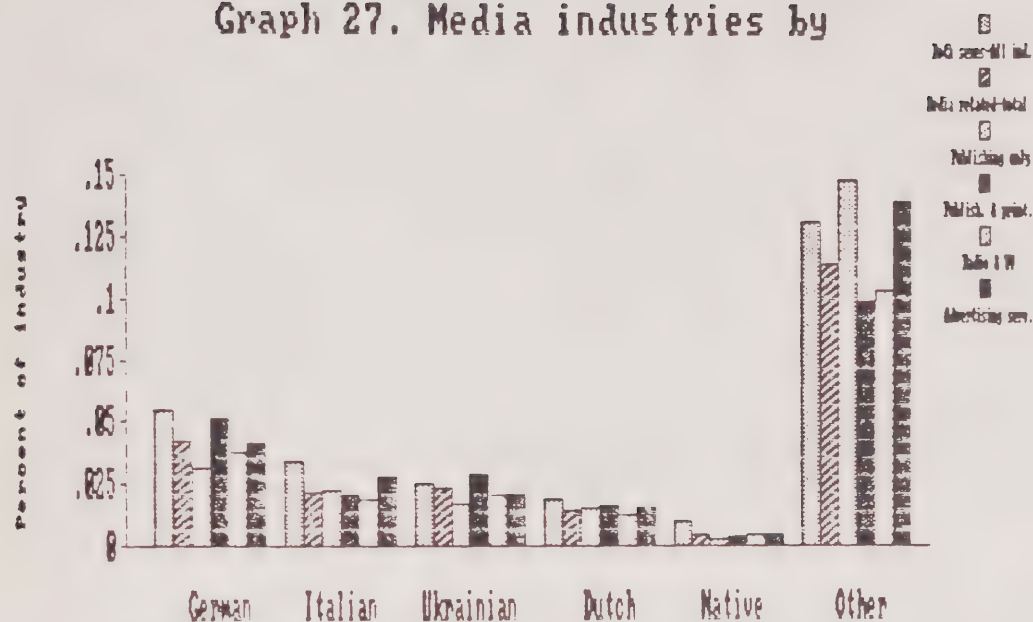


Non-British/French single origins

Graph 26. Local admin. related by



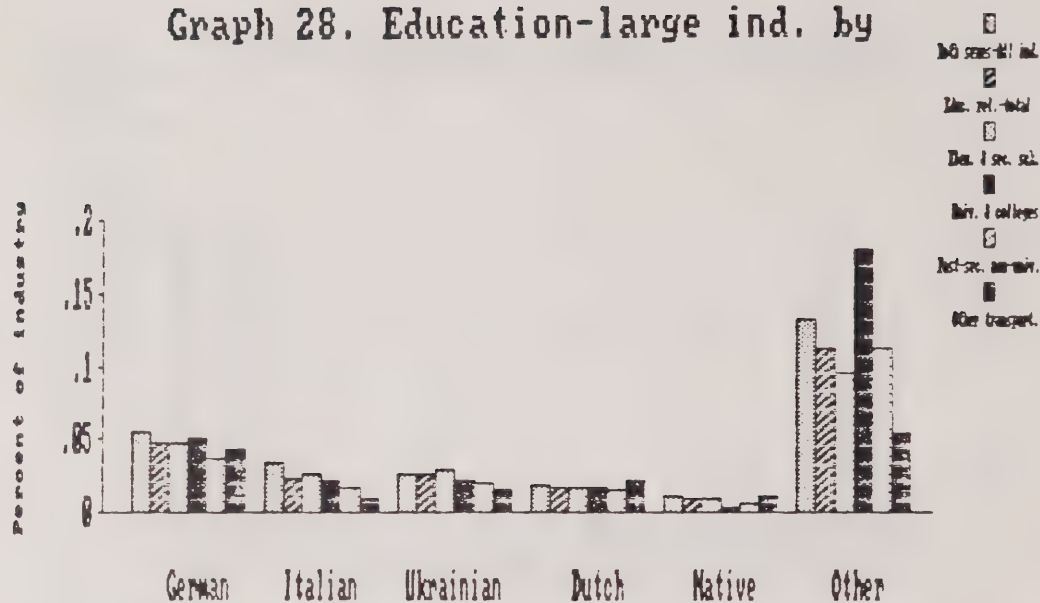
Graph 27. Media industries by



Non-British/French single origins



Graph 28. Education-large ind. by



Non-British/French single origins

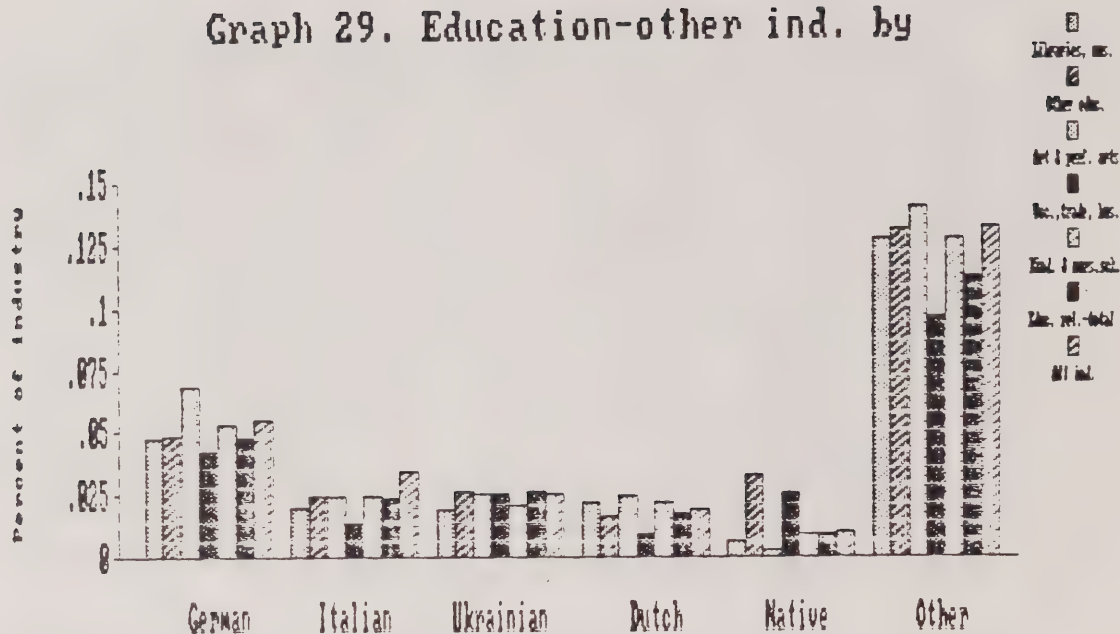
Ukrainians were found in slightly above the expected levels in elementary/secondary schools and Italians while below the expected level were better represented than in the other large education industries.

The other education industries shown in Graph 29 included two with higher percents in the non-British/French single origin group than the labour force. These were schools of art and the performing arts and other education which includes the education and related, n.e.s. (child and vocational guidance centres, educational research centres and language schools) and the assigned. The bulk of other education is the assigned (to the major group Education and related services). As explained earlier these assignments depend on occupation and class of worker if present and on age, sex and education in searching for the geographically nearest record from which to assign. The relatively high levels found for this group for Natives and Ukrainians may thus reflect high non-response in the first case and location of the non-response in both. Art and performing arts schools had more than expected in the Other, German and Dutch groups. The situation of vocational and trade schools is interesting. They had relatively few in the Other group and fewer than expected in all of the non-British/French groups except for the Native one. The low percent in the Italian and German groups for vocational, trade and business schools is unexpected given the high percents of these groups in Manufacturing and Construction. Perhaps it is due primarily to the business school component, where language and sex would play a role. Libraries and kindergartens and nursery schools were British dominated with over half of the work force in this origin. While all non-British/French groups except the Dutch were under-represented in these industries the extent was greatest for the Native and Ukrainian groups. Rather low percents (16% and 11%) of the workers in these two industries were French.

Welfare had a lower percent in the non-British/French single origin group (22%) than hospitals (24%) or related health care institutions (nursing homes) with 27%. All these origins were under-represented in the welfare industry except for the Native and the Dutch (see Graph 30). The Italian group while not at the expected level in this industry did better than in nursing homes. Germans, Ukrainians and the Dutch were employed at above the expected levels by these related health-care institutions. All the non-British/French single origin groups were found in less than the expected levels in hospitals but the Italian and Other groups did better than in the other health and welfare related industries.

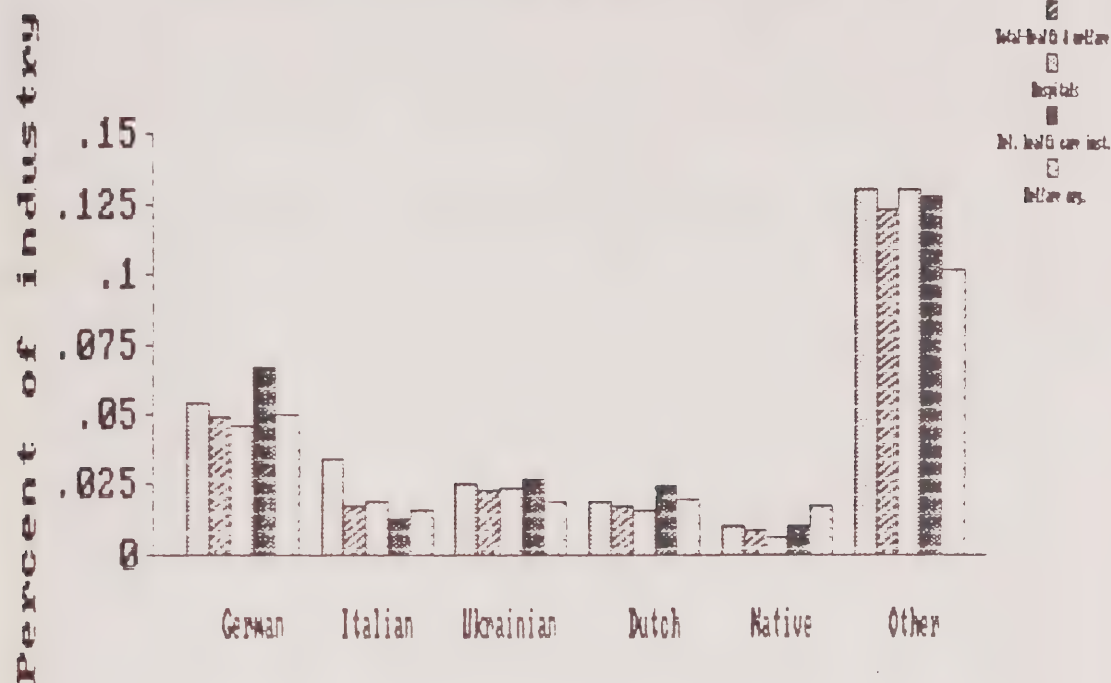
Labour organizations and trade associations had only 21% in the non-British/French single origin groups. All these groups had less than the share expected if the industry reflected the labour force distribution. Except for the Italian group the percents in all groups were also lower than for the other facilitating industry of employment agencies and personnel suppliers as can be seen in Graph 31. The employment agencies and personnel suppliers industry is interesting as those workers supplied to other employers on contract should be found in this industry. This includes office worker and casual labour supply firms. Whether the reporting was well done may be questioned particularly for those with language difficulties as the instruction to report as their employer the one who paid their wages was in the instruction bulletin but not on the form. The Dutch, Native and Other groups contained more than expected of the workers in this industry. The percent in the non-British/French single origin groups at 25% was not as far below the labour force level as was the case for labour and trade organizations.

Graph 29. Education-other ind. by



Non-British/French single origins

Graph 30. Health & welfare ind. by







Non-British/French single origins

Graph 31. Facilitating inst. by

Percent of industry

.15  
.125  
.1  
.075  
.05  
.025  
0

 all ind.  
 Facilit. inst.-total  
 Ind. as 1 pers. suppl.  
 Labor org. & trade ass.

German Italian Ukrainian Dutch Native Other

Non-British/French single origins





## 2. Detailed selected occupations

### 2.1 Detailed selected occupations by birthplace

#### 2.1.3 Analysis

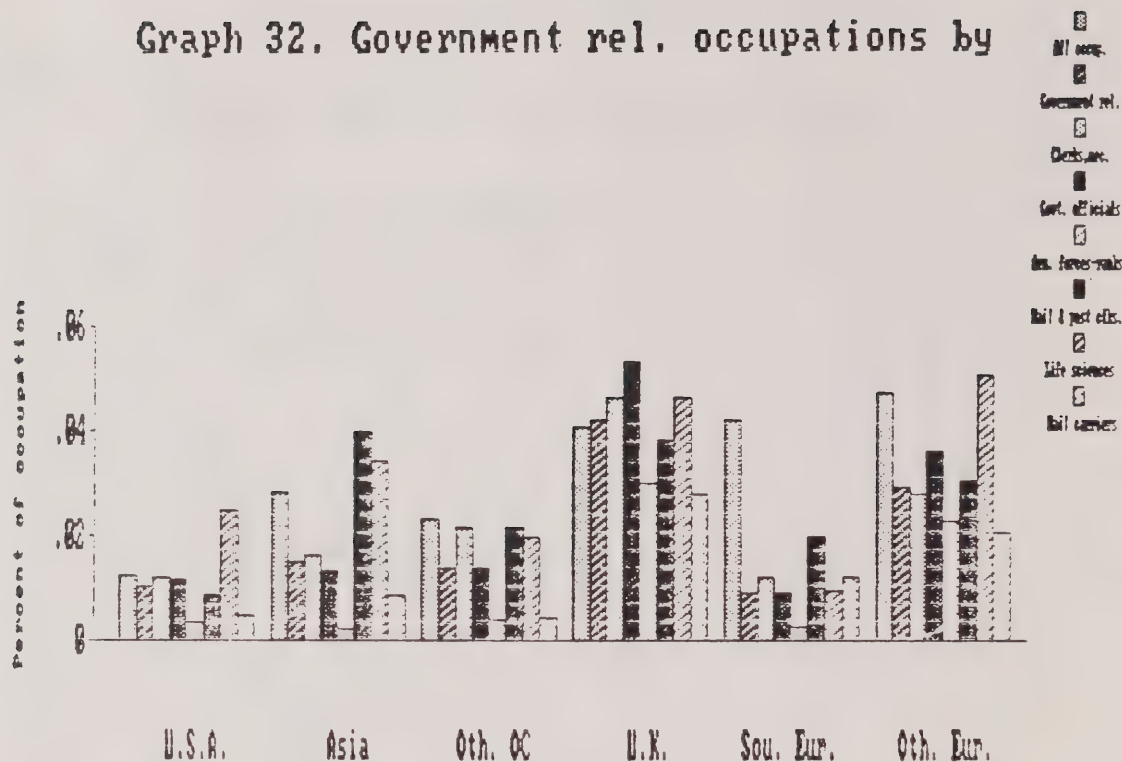
Table 14 shows the distributions by birthplace of the occupation minor groups or detailed occupations within each selected occupation group. The percent that each included of the total in the occupation group is given to help estimate the effect on the group total.

Among the government related occupations firefighters had the lowest percent foreign born, with less than 6%. In fact this was the lowest representation of the foreign born found for any of the selected occupations. Perhaps this is partly due to recruiting practices aimed at younger workers. The numbers found for those born in Asia, Other Outside Canada, and Southern Europe are so small as to not be reliable. The non-officer portion of the armed forces with slightly above 6% had the next lowest percent foreign born among the government related occupations. All foreign birthplaces are under-represented, particularly Southern Europe, Asia and Other Outside Canada as can be seen in Graph 32. Other protective also had a very low percent of 7% foreign born. This group includes game wardens, life guards, humane officers and bailiffs and is possibly concentrated in rural areas. It is the smallest among the selected government related occupations. At the other extreme Life sciences had the largest percent foreign born among the government related occupations with 18%. All non Canadian birthplaces had percents above those for the labour force except Southern Europe with less than 1% and Other Outside Canada. Mail and postal clerks also had more non Canadian born than government occupations as a whole with 16%. Persons in this occupation were more apt to have been born in Southern Europe or Asia than was the case for any other government related occupation, but for Southern Europe at 2% this was still considerably below the expected level. Those born in Other Outside Canada were quite well represented. The clerical not elsewhere classified group had about 13.5% foreign born with only the U.K. group above the labour norm. It did have a higher percent from Other Outside Canada than other government related occupations. Finally the Officials and administrators unique to government group included about the same percent foreign born as the clerical group. The U.K. group was over-represented and the Other Europe group although under-represented did better than for other government occupations except for life sciences.

Police officers and detectives included very few (9%) foreign born. Less than .5% of police officers were from each of Southern Europe, Asia, or Other Outside Canada (see Graph 33). Only the U.K. group had above the expected level. The much larger percent foreign born among the Occupations in law at 12.5% indicates that while education has played a part in the results for justice occupations it is not the only factor, particularly considering that some provincial bars have required Canadian citizenship. Possibly the recruiting for police forces at relatively young ages has been a factor. Occupations in law, nevertheless, had lower than expected percents from all foreign birthplaces except for the U.S.A. Southern Europe although better represented than among the police accounted for only about 1%.

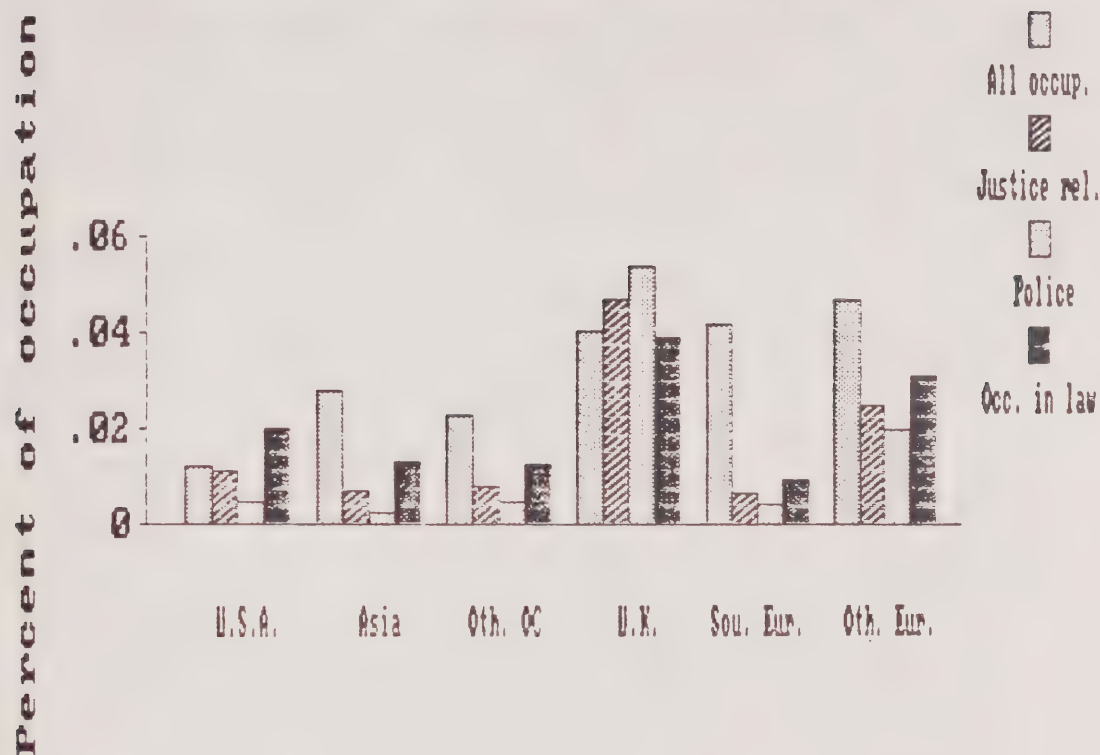
The group called facilitating occupations differ from the other groups in that, except for personnel officers, none of these groups had more than 33% in the selected industries while all other occupations selected had at least 45% in the selected industries or, if not shown in the Cat.

Graph 32. Government rel. occupations by



Outside Canada birthplaces

Graph 33. Justice rel. occupations by



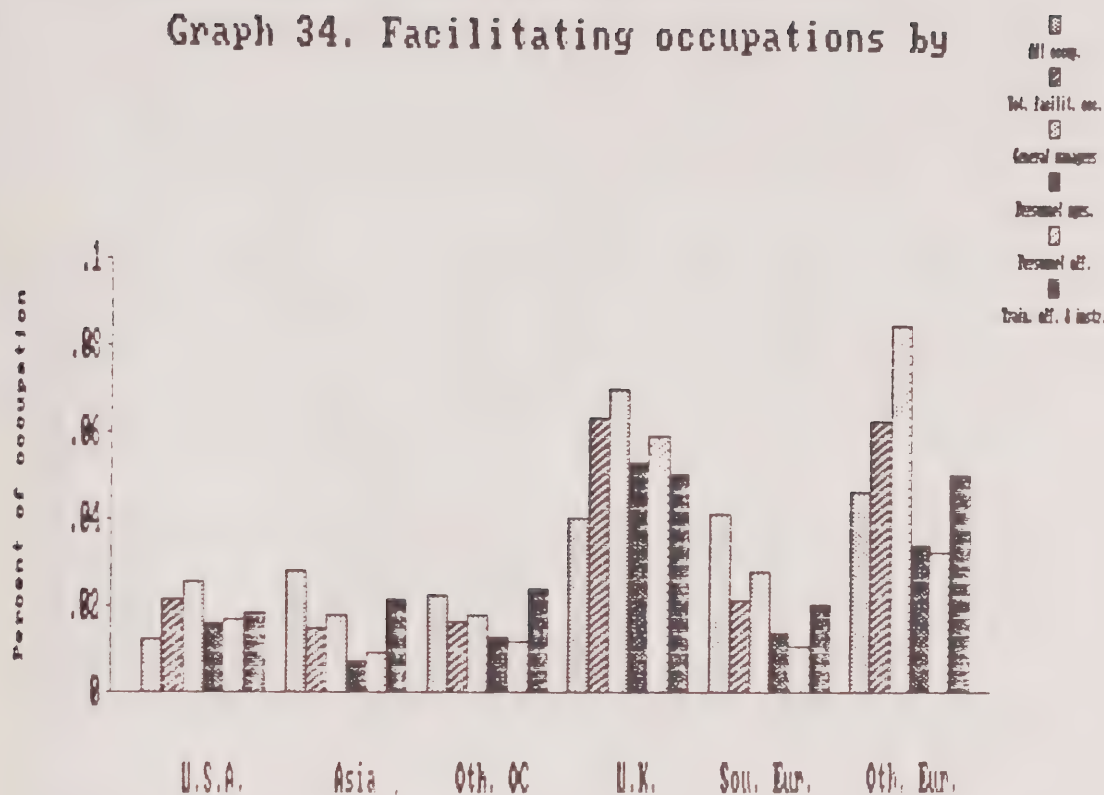
Outside Canada birthplaces

92-923 were judged to be in that range. These facilitating occupations are all occupations which have considerable influence on hiring and internal training. General managers was the largest group and with nearly 25% foreign born has influenced the results for the group as a whole (see Graph 34). Either through self-employment or recruitment those born in the U.S.A., the U.K. and Other Europe formed more of this powerful group of general managers than of the general labour pool. The percent from Southern Europe, while somewhat below the labour force level at about 3%, was above that of all the other selected occupations except for food preparation, n.e.c. The percents for Asia and Other Outside Canada were also below the labour force level but above those for the unique to government administrators, and administrators in teaching. The two personnel groups did much less well, with about 14% foreign born and much lower percents than for general managers for Other Europe, Southern Europe, Asia and Other Outside Canada. Training officers were closer in their percent foreign born to the norm at nearly 19%. All birthplaces except for Asia and Southern Europe had better than expected representation, and the latter two groups did better than with the two personnel occupations.

Over 50% of education related occupations were in the Elementary and secondary teaching group. About 14% of this group was foreign born; all foreign birthplaces except the U.S.A. included lower percents than for the labour force, with Southern Europe and Asia having the most significant differences. As can be seen in Graph 35 another widely dispersed group, bus drivers, included an even lower percent of foreign born with about 12%. For this occupation qualifications would not be as much of a factor. Note that the occupation includes city and intercity bus drivers as well as school bus drivers. Bus drivers had the lowest percent in the Asia, Other Outside Canada, and Other Europe groups of the education related occupations. University teaching and related benefited to a great extent from immigrants, as almost 40% in these professions were born outside Canada. Of foreign birthplaces only the Southern Europe group had a lower percent of this occupation than found in the labour force. The combined group of community college and vocational school teachers and post-secondary school teachers, n.e.c. also had above average representation of the foreign born with about 23%. These occupations have been combined because of the incorrect classification of CEGEP teachers in Quebec to the post-secondary, n.e.c. group rather than to the community college group. Asia joined Southern Europe with lower than expected percents for this group and the American representation was considerably less than at the university level. While Library, file and correspondence clerks had about the average level of foreign born, all groups except the Southern Europe and Other Europe had above the labour force's percents. At the highest level of the teaching professions, the administrators in teaching, only 15% were born outside Canada. Less than 1% were from Southern Europe or from Asia. Occupations in libraries and museums while they included close to 19% from outside Canada also had very low levels born in Southern Europe. The teachers of exceptional students were more likely to be from Canada than was the case for most teachers, as only about 13% were born elsewhere. Other occupations in social sciences which included primarily educational and vocational counsellors had 14.5% foreign born, with under-representation of all but the U.K. and U.S.A. groups, and a (non-reliable) small number from Southern Europe.

Close to 60% of health related occupations are in the Nursing, therapy and related assisting Minor group. These occupations include registered nurses, registered nursing assistants, nursing attendants, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, speech and audio therapists and a n.e.c. class as well as supervisors of these occupations. The first three and the supervisors are shown at the end of Table 14. As a group they included almost 18% who were foreign born. The Southern

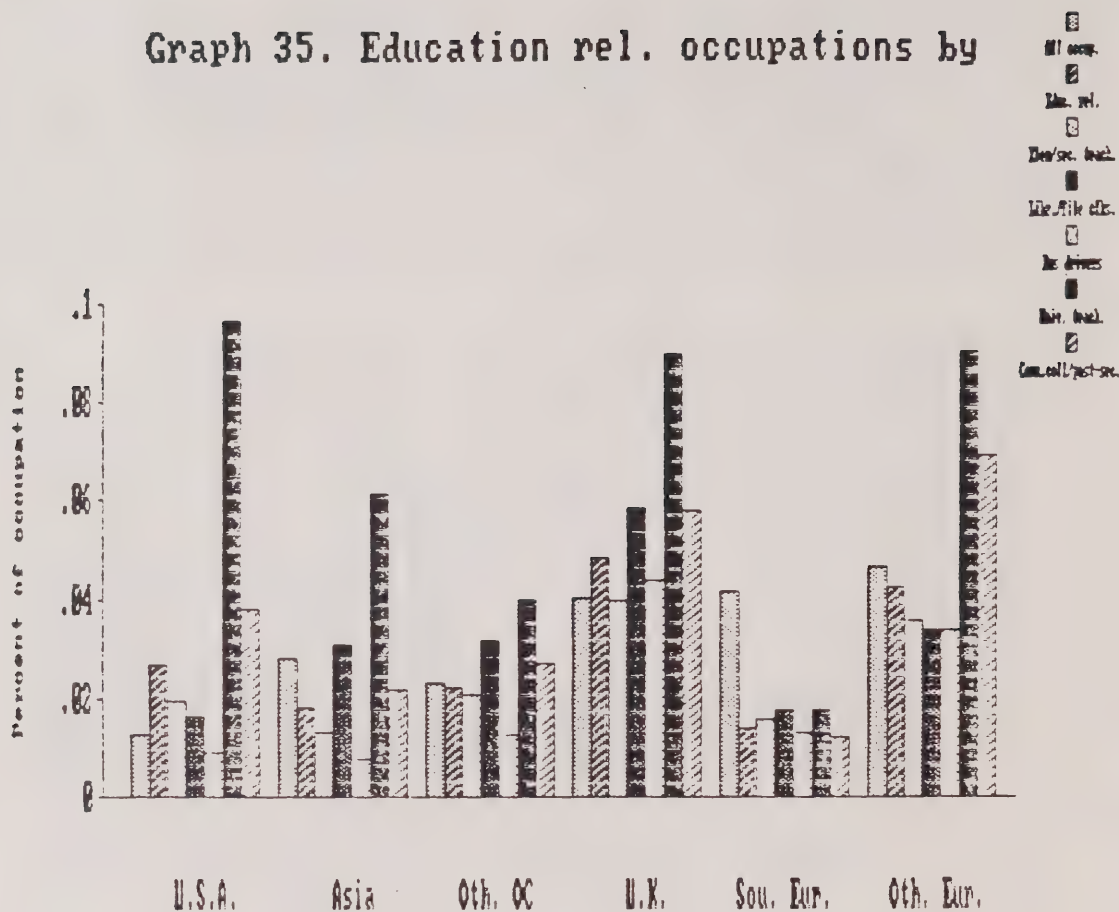
Graph 34. Facilitating occupations by



Outside Canada birthplaces



Graph 35. Education rel. occupations by



Outside Canada birthplaces

Europe and Other Europe birthplaces were under-represented as was also marginally the U.S.A. All other groups had higher proportions of Nursing than of the labour force. Of the four largest occupations in this group the registered nursing assistant group had the lowest percent foreign born at 12.5%. This was lower than found for any other health and welfare occupation. Nursing attendants had a higher percent foreign born than the group as a whole while registered nurses and supervisors were slightly below the level of the occupation minor group. The Asia group was well represented in the group as a whole and in the registered nurses group. Persons from Other Outside Canada were most strongly represented in the nursing attendants occupation within the group but had above average percents in all four of the largest nursing occupations, including the supervisors. Of the four nursing occupations the highest percent for the U.K. group was at the supervisor level. Both the Southern Europe and Other Europe birthplaces had their best representation (among the nursing occupations presented) in the nursing attendants group.

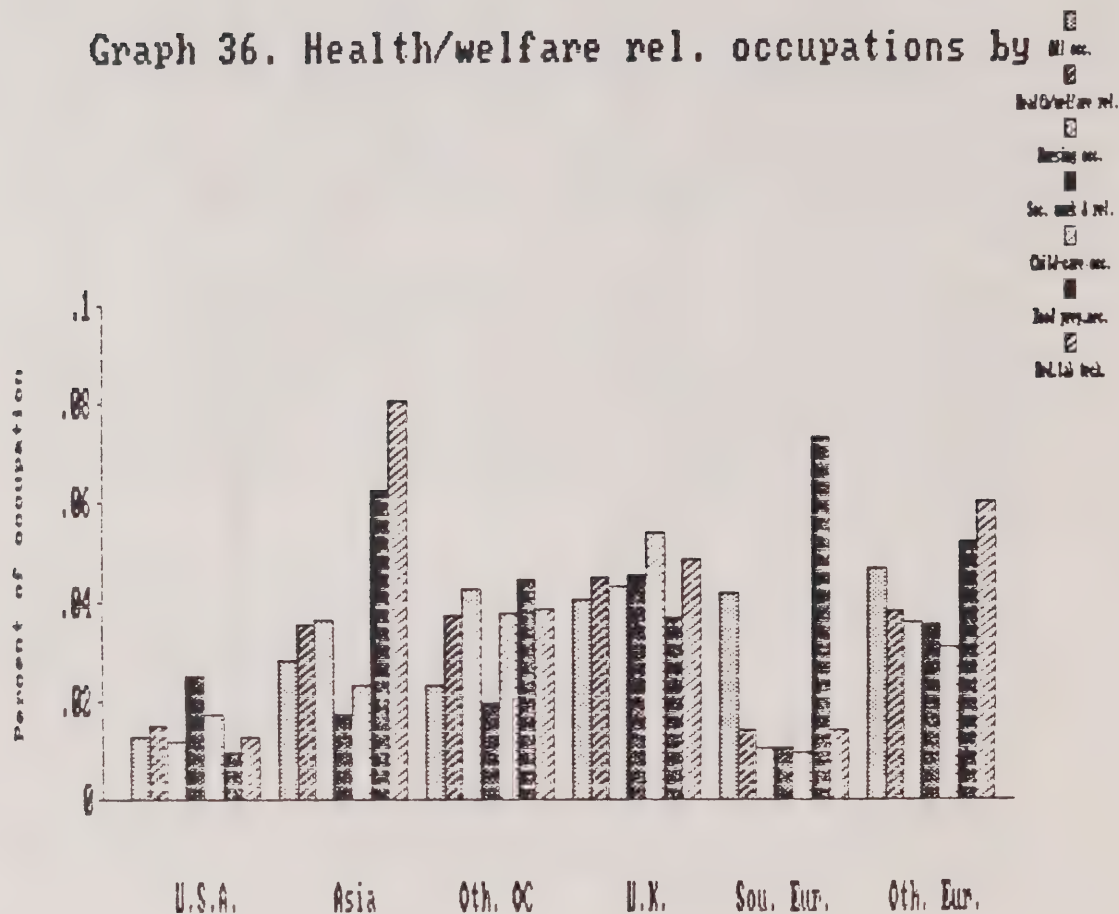
The Social work and related minor group had about 15% foreign born. Except for the U.K. all non-Canadian birthplaces were under-represented. This group had quite similar percents in the Southern Europe and Other Europe to those found for the nursing group but much smaller percents in the Asia and Other Outside Canada (see Graph 36). Interestingly, except for the U.K. group, the social workers portion had higher percents from all foreign birthplaces than the occupations in welfare. The welfare related occupation of child-care occupations includes teen-age baby-sitters as well as employed and self-employed child-care providers. Persons from other Outside Canada were well represented as were those from the U.K. Relatively low percents came from Southern Europe and Other Europe.

The occupation of food and beverage preparation, n.e.c. includes tray handlers in hospitals, cafeteria workers in any industry, diet-kitchen workers, salad and sandwich makers in restaurants, etc. Close to 58% were in the selected industries and of those 90% were in the health related group. This group had the second highest percent foreign born of all the selected occupations with almost 28%. The percents from Southern Europe and Other Outside Canada groups were, at 7.3% and 4.4%, the highest found in the occupations examined. The percents from Asia and Other Europe groups were also high, but exceeded by the percents found for medical laboratory technicians. The latter group included 25.4% born outside Canada and as well as the high percents for Asia and Other Europe, percents for the Other Outside Canada and the U.K. groups above those found for the labour force. The contrast with the picture for radiological technicians is quite marked as only 13.5% were foreign born and, except for the U.K. group, all foreign birthplaces were under-represented.

The two administrators groups included about the percent of foreign born expected, although slightly lower in the case of managers in social science. In both cases the U.K. and U.S.A. had relatively large shares and the other foreign birthplaces were below the norm, except for Other Europe for the managers, social sciences. Psychologists had relatively high representation from Other Europe and from the U.S.A.

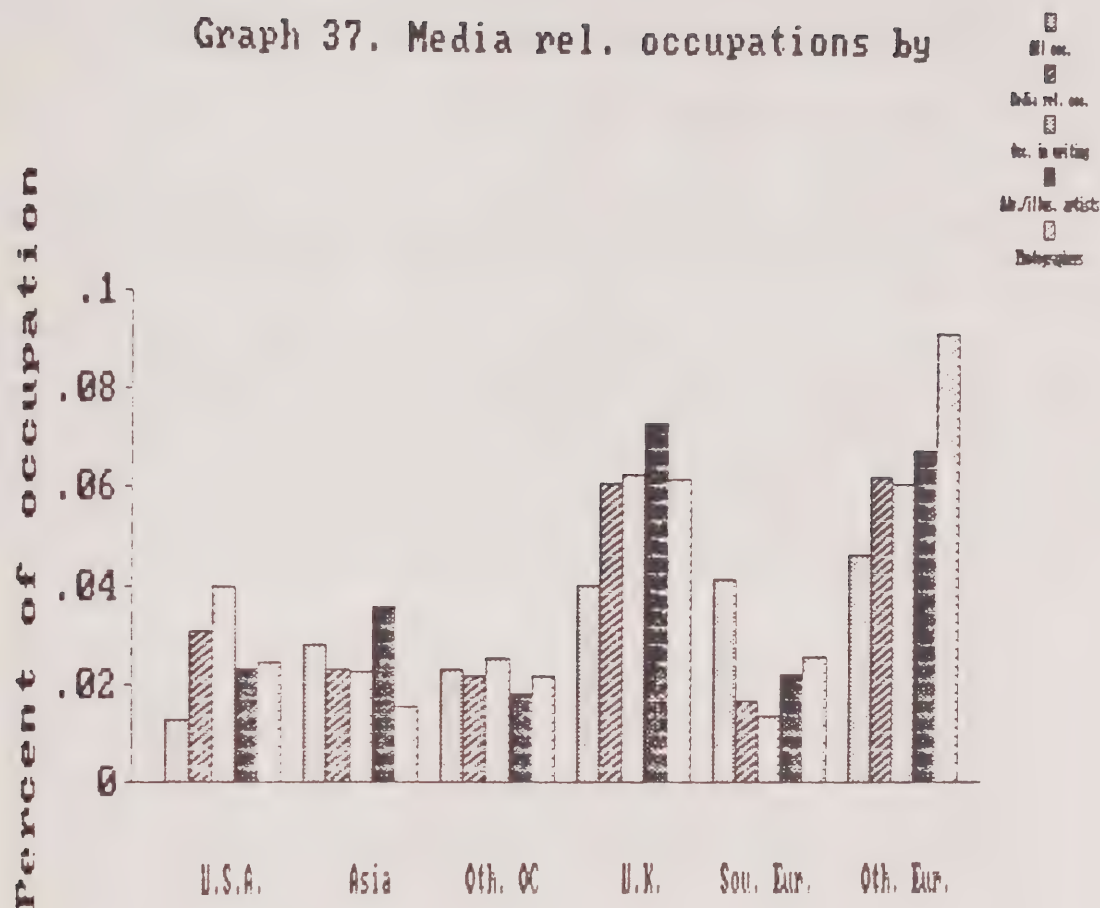
Among media related occupations, photographers and camera operators had the highest percent foreign born at 24% and radio and television announcers the lowest at 9%. Data for Asia, Other Outside Canada and Southern Europe is unreliable for the latter group so it has not been included in Graph 37. Photographers had strong representation from Other Europe as well as the U.K. and U.S.A. but other foreign birthplaces were under-represented. However the Southern Europe group

Graph 36. Health/welfare rel. occupations by



Outside Canada birthplaces

Graph 37. Media rel. occupations by



included a higher percent of this occupation than of any other media related one. Writers with 22.5% foreign born are evidence that language was not a problem for all immigrants. In fact Other Outside Canada and Other Europe joined the U.S.A. and the U.K. in having above the expected numbers in this occupation. Only Asia and Southern Europe were under-represented. Advertising artists also had above average foreign born with percents for Asia, Other Europe, U.K. and U.S.A. all above the levels for the labour force.

## 2.2 Detailed selected occupations by ethnic group

### 2.2.1 Analysis

Table 15 provides data for the detailed occupations and Minor groups within the selected grouped occupations by ethnic group. Data for the visible minorities as a percent of the worked in 1980/81 in the occupations is also shown.

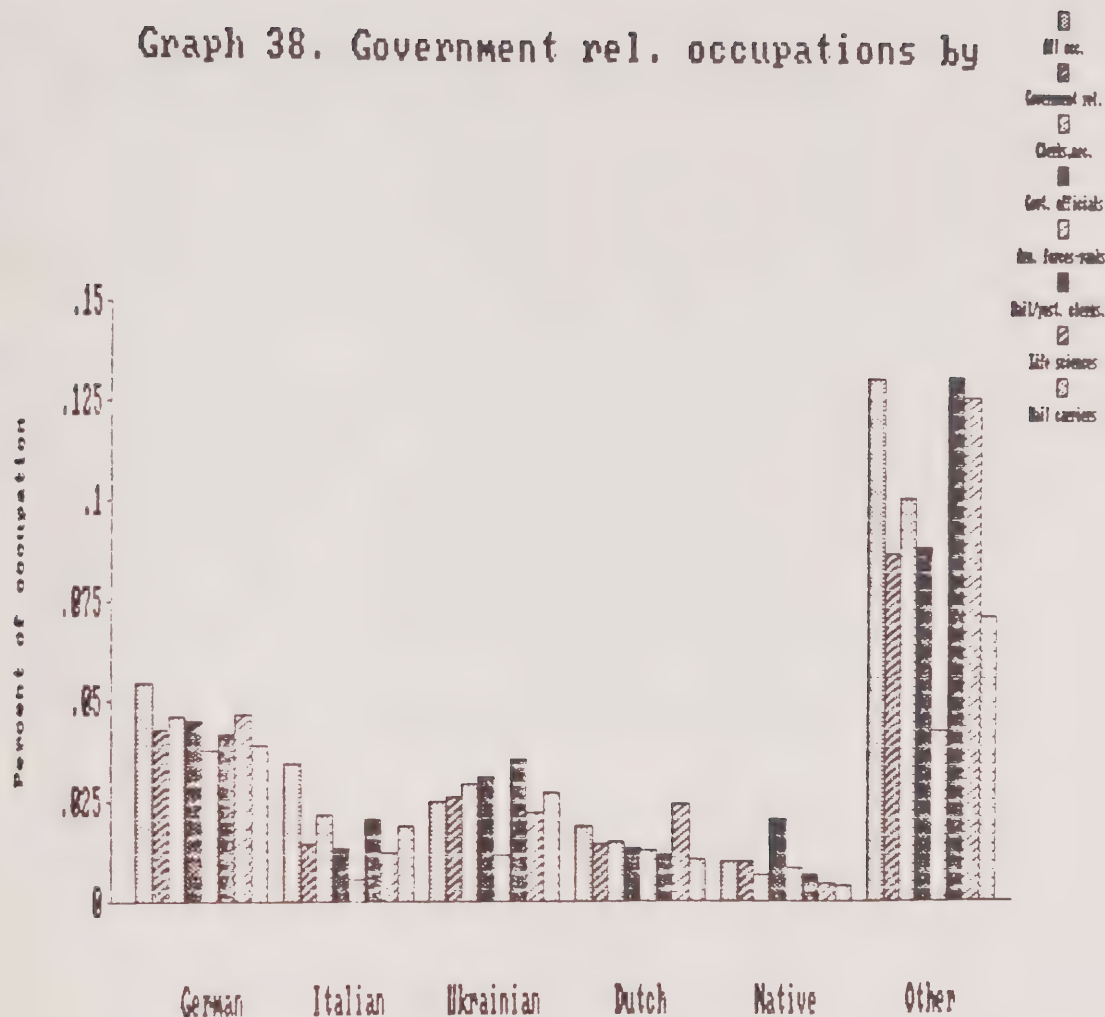
Of the government related occupations mail and postal clerks included the highest percent of non-British/French single origin persons, with close to 25%. The single origin groups of Ukrainian and Other were found at levels above those of the labour force but all other non-British/French single origin groups were under-represented. As can be seen in Graph 38 the proportion in the Italian group was higher than for administrators unique to government and other ranks, armed forces. Of those who worked in 1980/81 in this occupation 6.6% were in the visible minority group, well above the overall level. Mail carriers in contrast included about 17% from non-British/French single origins and none of these groups except the Ukrainians had percents at the labour force level. Visible minorities were well below the overall worked in 1980/81 percent.

The lowest percent in the non-British/French single origin group for government related occupations (and all selected occupations) was found for other ranks, armed forces. Percents below the overall level were found for all of the non-British/French groups in this occupation. Multiple origins were well represented with levels above those of the total labour force. The low levels of foreign born found in the birthplace data for this occupation suggests these results may be partly due to armed forces recruitment practices concentrating on younger citizens. Ethnic groups with lower percents of Canadian born would be less likely to have good representation. Visible minorities were also not well represented in this occupation. Officers, armed forces showed a similar pattern with a slightly higher percent from the non-British/French single origin group. Firefighters which had very few foreign born included about 17% from non-British/French single origins. Dispersion of this group across the country may explain the higher than average percents in the Ukrainian and Native groups. Among the selected occupations firefighters had the lowest percent from visible minorities.

The occupation other clerical and related and the Minor group Officials and administrators unique to government included quite similar percents of non-British/French single origin workers at between 21% and 22%. Except for the Ukrainian group all the other non-British/French single origin groups were under-represented in the first occupation and with the additional exception of the Native group also in the Administrators group. In the two groups those of Italian and Other single origin were better represented among the clerks, while in addition to Natives, the Ukrainians were better represented among the Administrators. Occupations in life sciences

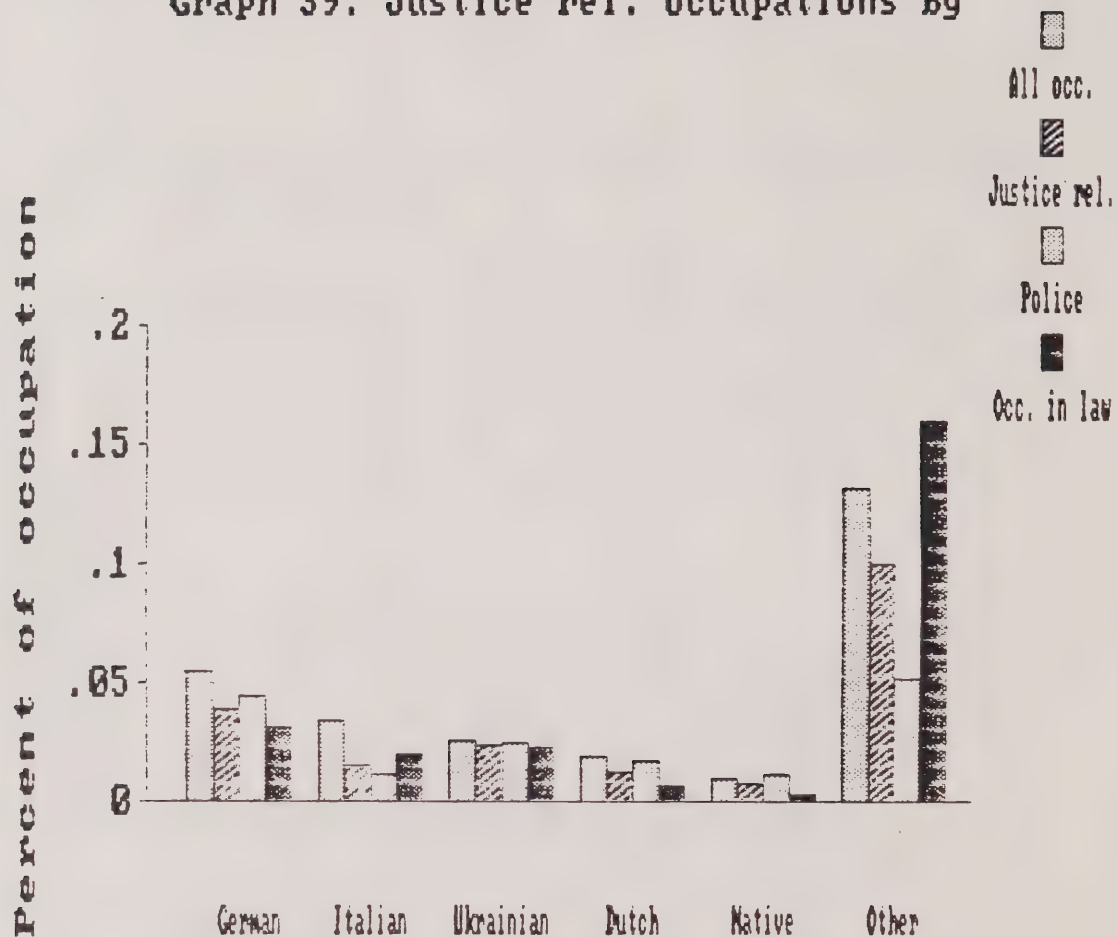


Graph 38. Government rel. occupations by



Non-British/French single origins

Graph 39. Justice rel. occupations by



Non-British/French single origins

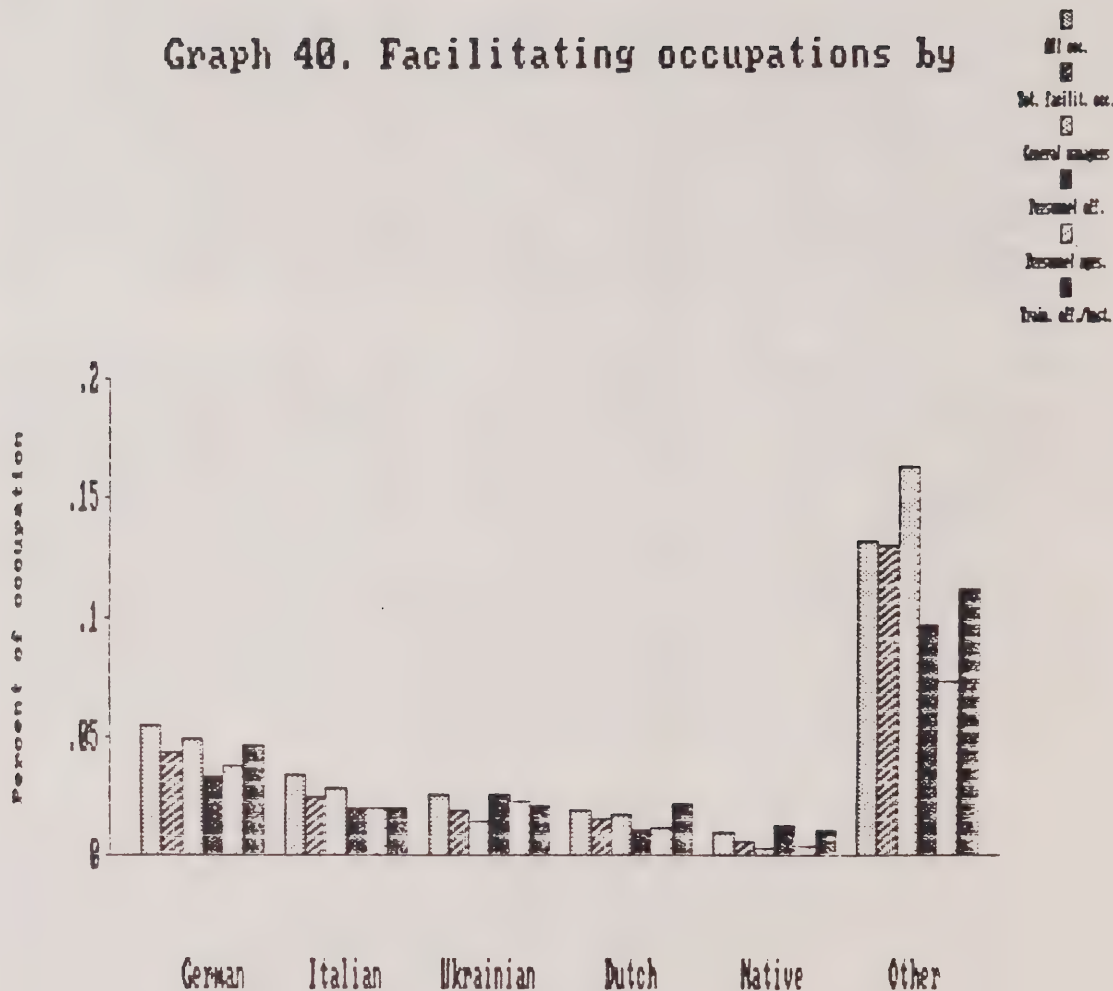
included more Dutch than expected and a relatively high percent in the Other single origins group. Total non-British/French single origins accounted for close to 26% of the workers in this group of occupations. Visible minorities were slightly above the overall level.

Of the two justice occupations the police group had the lower percent in the non-British/French single origin category at 16%. Except for Natives all such groups were under-represented. The much better representation among Occupations in law (77% lawyers) of the Other and Italian groups (see Graph 39) suggests that education alone cannot be used as the explanation. Perhaps the concentration of recruitment at younger ages plays a part. Persons with multiple origins were also less likely in police occupations than in the total labour force. Police also had the second lowest percent in the visible minorities group of all the selected occupations. However the German, Dutch and Native groups included lower proportions of Occupations in law than of the police. Occupations in law contained a considerably higher percent of persons from non-British/French single origins than the police, at 24.5%. The visible minorities share of Occupations in law was over three times their share of the police occupation.

The general managers occupation exactly mirrored the labour force percent from non-British/French single origins. Much of this was concentrated in the Other group which included 16% of those in the occupation's labour force. Although all the other single origin groups were below the overall labour force level, the German and Italian groups included higher percents of this occupation than of the other facilitating occupations (see Graph 40). On the other hand general managers were less likely than those in most of the selected occupations to report multiple origins. The two personnel occupations, officers and managers showed a slightly higher percent of non-British/French single origin persons among the officers (19.8%) than among the managers (17.0%). The Other and Native groups were better represented at the officer level, the Germans at the manager level and other groups had similar percents in both these occupations. Trainers included 23% non-British/French single origin workers. The Other, Dutch and German groups were above the levels found for the personnel occupations but below the labour force level. Of those who worked in 1980/81 in the occupation, the visible minorities percentage was 4.2%, a level higher than found for the other facilitating occupations.

Of persons in University teaching and related occupations almost 32% were from non-British/French single origins. This was the third highest percent found in the selected occupations. The Other group contained the bulk with almost 22% of those in the occupation. The birthplace data for this occupation suggests that persons of Asian ethnic groups are well represented and the data for those who worked in 1980/81 indicates one of the highest percents found from visible minorities at 8.5%. However the Native, Ukrainian and Italian groups were not as frequent at the university level as at the elementary and secondary one as can be seen in Graph 41. The non-British/French single origin group contained 22% of Elementary and secondary teaching and related occupations. Only the Ukrainians were found above the expected proportion. Visible minorities formed somewhat less than 3% of the worked in 1980/81 in the occupation. When the main two occupations within this group of elementary and secondary teachers are examined separately, secondary teachers were marginally more likely to be from a non-British/French single origin and more likely to be of Ukrainian, Italian or Other origin than elementary teachers. Of those who worked in 1980/81 secondary teachers were more likely to be from a visible minority group than those at the elementary level. The non-British/French single origins formed 19% of the administrators in teaching and related fields with only the Ukrainian

Graph 40. Facilitating occupations by



Non-British/French single origins

group above the average level. The percent in the Other group was relatively low and so was the percent from visible minorities when the worked in 1980/81 data for the occupation is examined.

The combined group of community college and vocational school teachers and post-secondary school teachers, n.e.c. had a fairly high percent in the French ethnic group, being somewhat more concentrated in Quebec than the labour force. Its percent from non-British/French single origins was slightly below that found for the elementary/secondary group. On the other hand the Other group accounted for more than at the lower level of education. These community college teachers were also closer to the norm in the percent from the visible minorities group at 4.1%. Teachers of exceptional students were the least likely (about 16%) among education related occupational groups to be from non-British/French single origin groups, although the percent British was also low. Over 44% of all those in the occupation lived in Quebec as compared to about 25% of the labour force. Fine arts teachers, which had about the expected proportion of non-British/French single origin persons, had higher than normal percents in the German, Ukrainian, Dutch and Other groups.

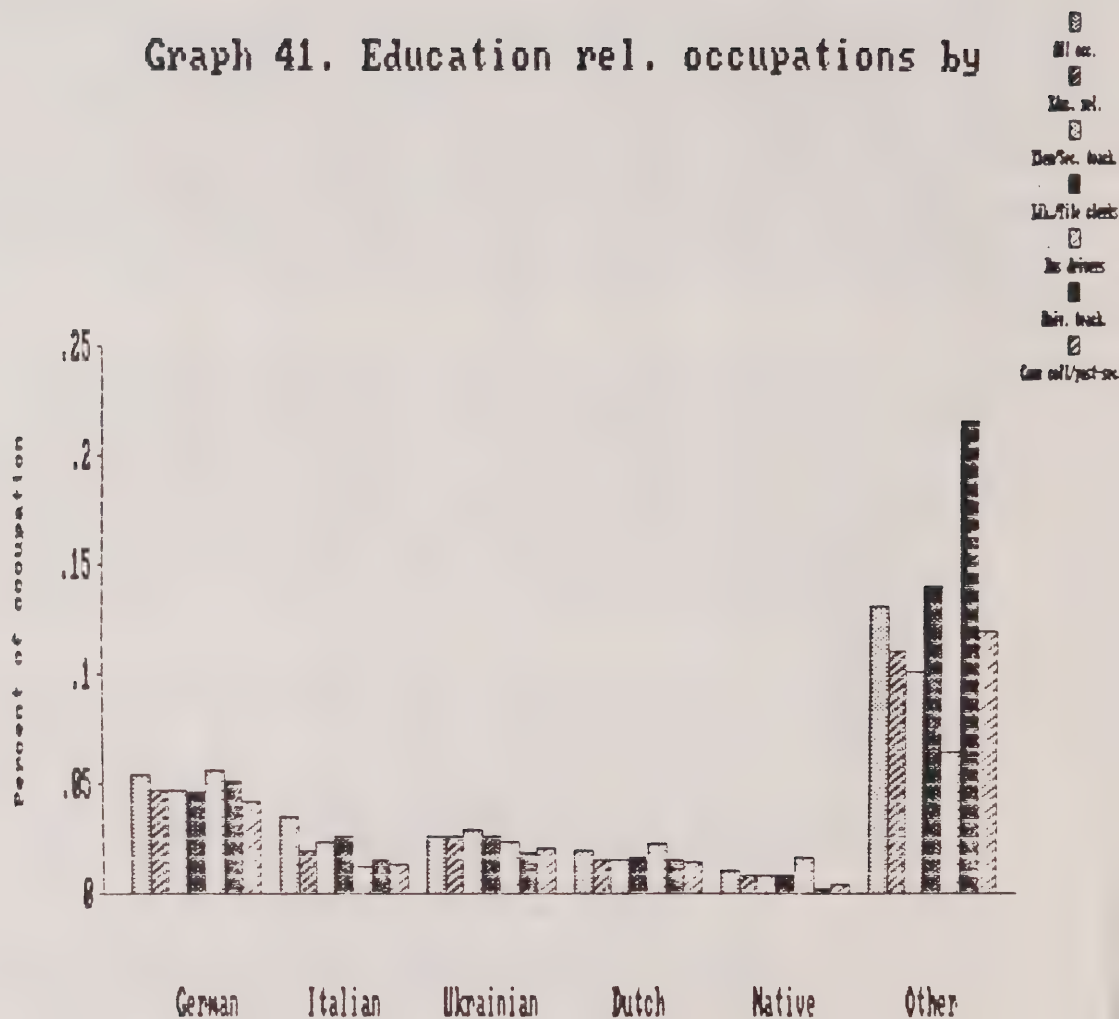
The two occupations of Library, file clerks and related and bus drivers do not require the certification or education usually expected of the teaching occupations discussed above. It is probable that the first was more concentrated in urban areas while the latter would have a significant rural component. About 26% of the clerical group was of non-British/French single origin, with close to 14% in the Other group. In contrast only 19.5% of bus drivers were in the non-British/French single origin group and only 6% were in the Other portion. The Native, Dutch and German groups were found in proportions among bus drivers above those of the labour force as well as of the clerical group. In line with the findings for the Other group, visible minorities were under-represented among bus drivers who worked in 1980/81 but over-represented in the Library and file clerk group.

The Occupations in library, museum and archival science group had about 21% in the non-British/French single origin groups. All these groups accounted for less of these occupations than of the labour force, particularly the Italian group.

As noted earlier the Nursing minor group of occupations was the largest within the health related group. About 22% of the labour force in the occupation were of non-British/French single origins, somewhat below the overall level. None of these single origin groups reached the representation of the labour force in this occupation with the Italian group particularly low in comparison. Among the four largest occupations within nursing shown in Table 15, the percent in non-British/French single origins ranged from 17% for supervisors and registered nursing assistants to close to 25% for nursing attendants. Registered nurses had 22%. All four occupations had above the overall work force level from visible minorities. Medical laboratory technicians were more likely to be of non-British/French single origin at 32.5% than of French single origin. Most of these were in the Other group at 20%. This high proportion in the Other group probably included many in the visible minorities group as the worked in 1980/81 data shows nearly 12% of this occupation to be from visible minorities. This was the highest percent from visible minorities found for any of the selected occupations. Radiological technicians showed a different picture with 23% in non-British/French single origins and only the Ukrainian group exceeding the labour force level. With nearly 37% from non-British/French single origins the food preparation and related occupation had the highest percent found for the selected occupations.



Graph 41. Education rel. occupations by



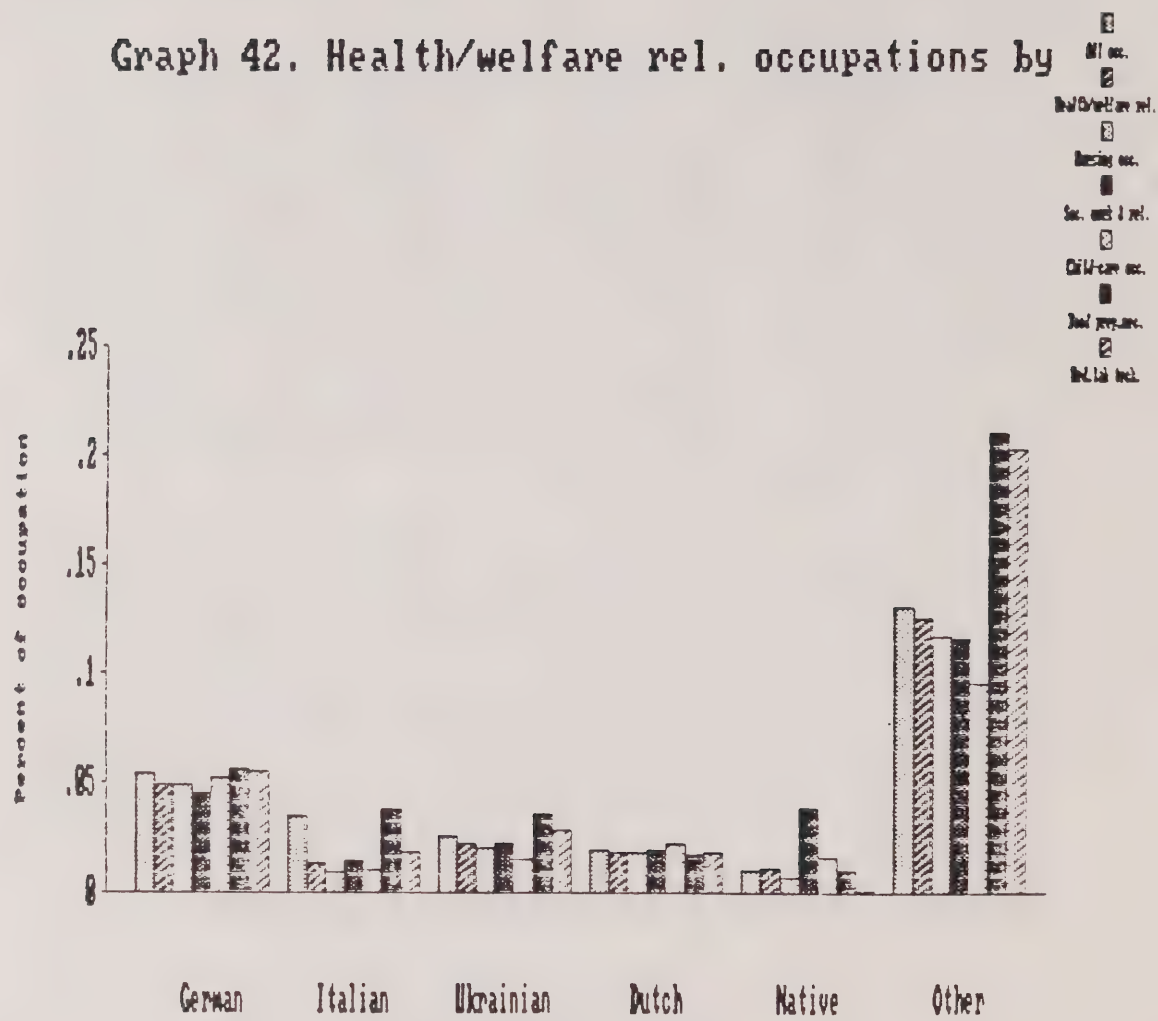
Non-British/French single origins

Only the Dutch had a lower percent than found for the labour force. This was the only occupation among those selected where the percent in the Italian group exceeded that for the labour force. About 21% were from the Other group. Of those in the occupation who worked in 1980/81 almost 11% were from the visible minorities group. In contrast the administrators in medicine and health had about 22% in non-British/French single origins and only the Ukrainians were found at above the labour force level.

The Minor group Occupations in social work and related, with nearly 26% from non-British/French single origins, had better representation of the Native, Italian and Ukrainian groups than the nurses as is seen in Graph 42. However there were less than the expected percent from visible minorities. Within this minor group, while the percents from non-British/French single origins were almost identical, the percent from the Other group was higher in the social workers group, while the percent Native was higher in the occupations in welfare portion. This was reflected by the data for those who worked in 1980/81 as visible minorities were better represented among social workers and aboriginal peoples among welfare workers. Child care occupations, another welfare related group had a quite low percent from non-British/French single origins but above average percents from the Dutch and Native groups. Visible minorities were also well represented in this occupation. Among psychologists about 23% were from non-British/French single origins. The Other group was well represented with a proportion above that found for the labour force. The percent of the worked 1980/81 from visible minorities was, however, below that of the overall work force.

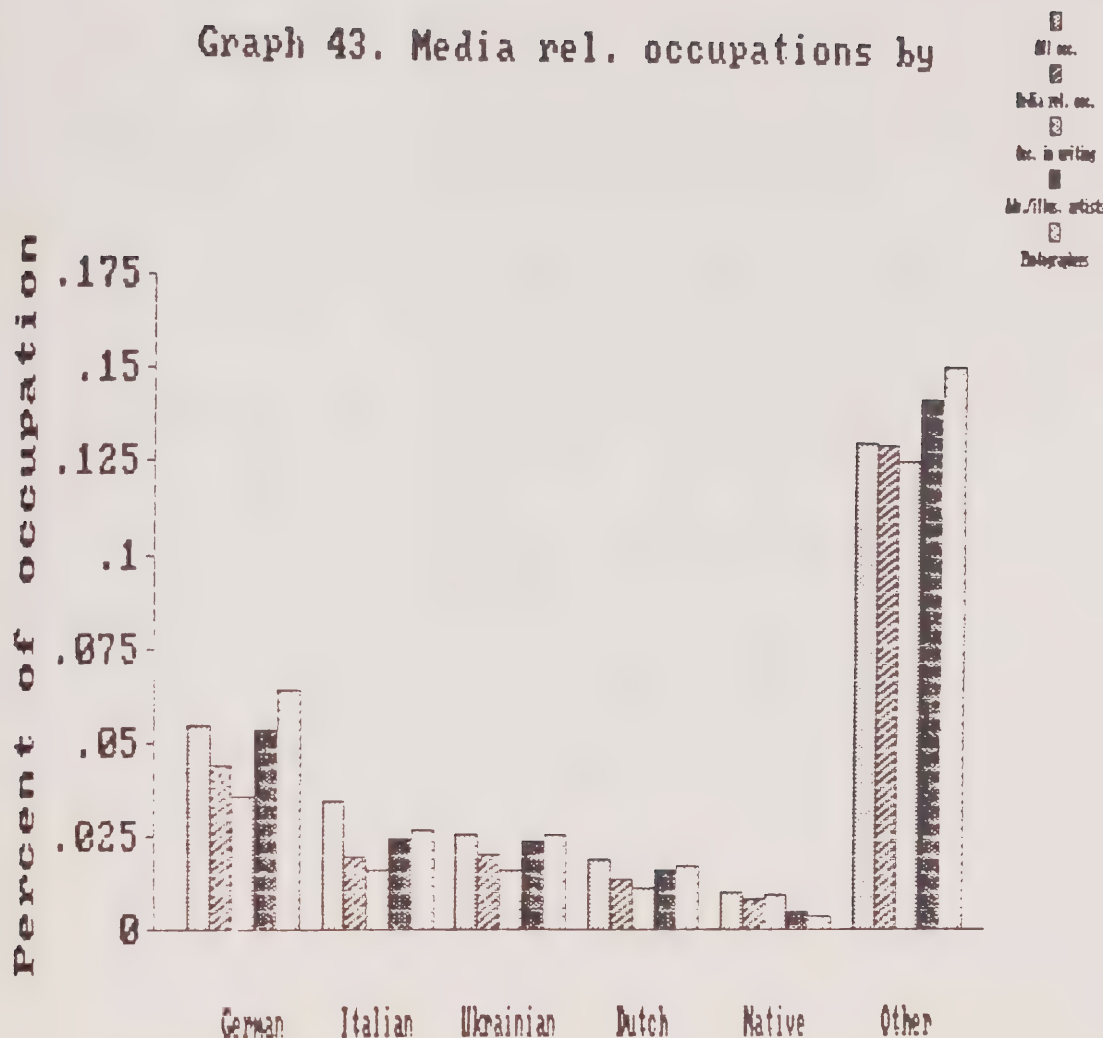
Of the media occupations that of photographers and camera operators was the most cosmopolitan with about 29% from non-British/French single origins. They were more likely to be German or from the Other group than was true for all members of the labour force. Although below the labour force level the percent Italian was higher than for other media occupations as can be seen in Graph 43. Radio and television announcers and radio and television equipment operators are both small occupations with less than 6000 members so they have not been included on the graph. Both had relatively low percents in non-British/French single origins at 20% and 21% respectively. Writing occupations also had fewer members from outside the charter groups with about 21% from non-British/French single origins. Except for the Native group the other single origin groups were less well represented among writers than among the labour force or all media related occupations. Close to the expected proportion of advertising artists were from non-British/French single origins. The percents from most of these groups were above those found for writers but below those found for photographers.

Graph 42. Health/welfare rel. occupations by



Non-British/French single origins

Graph 43. Media rel. occupations by



Non-British/French single origins

## *Tables*



Table 1. Total and experienced labour force by sex and birthplace, Canada, 1981

Sex	Total Canada	Out. Can.	U.S.A.	Asia	Other OC	U.K.	South-Eur	Oth Eur	Europe	
Total labour force										
Males	7155260	5775515	1379745	82420	196755	147530	279400	318340	355300	953040
Females	4898890	3975960	922925	66330	140740	128255	202745	181415	203440	587600
Both sexes	12054150	9751475	2302670	148750	337495	275785	482145	499755	558740	1540640
Percent distribution of total labour force by birthplace										
Males	100.00%	80.72%	19.28%	1.15%	2.75%	2.06%	3.90%	4.45%	4.97%	13.32%
Females	100.00%	81.16%	18.84%	1.35%	2.87%	2.62%	4.14%	3.70%	4.15%	11.99%
Both sexes	100.00%	80.90%	19.10%	1.23%	2.80%	2.29%	4.00%	4.15%	4.64%	12.78%
Experienced labour force										
Males	7080095	5705765	1371325	81835	194575	145800	278320	316965	353830	949115
Females	4796945	3886110	908835	65190	137740	125165	200675	179245	200820	580740
Both sexes	11877040	9591875	2280160	147025	332315	270965	478995	496210	554650	1529855
Percent distribution of experienced labour force by birthplace										
Males	100.00%	80.63%	19.37%	1.16%	2.75%	2.06%	3.93%	4.48%	5.00%	13.41%
Females	100.00%	81.05%	18.95%	1.36%	2.87%	2.61%	4.18%	3.74%	4.19%	12.11%
Both sexes	100.00%	80.80%	19.20%	1.24%	2.80%	2.28%	4.03%	4.18%	4.67%	12.88%
Differences between total and experienced labour force distributions										
Males		0.09%	-0.09%	-0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.03%	-0.03%	-0.03%	-0.09%
Females		0.11%	-0.11%	-0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	-0.04%	-0.03%	-0.03%	-0.11%
Both sexes		0.10%	-0.10%	-0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	-0.03%	-0.03%	-0.03%	-0.10%
Difference between male and female experienced labour force distributions										
		-0.02%	0.02%	-0.20%	-0.12%	-0.55%	-0.25%	0.74%	0.81%	1.30%

Table 2. Total and experienced labour force by sex and ethnic group, Canada, 1981

Sex	Total	British	French	Other sing	German	Italian	Ukrainian	Dutch	Native	Other	Tot. mul	Brit/Fr.
Total labour force												
Male	7155260	2866710	1874415	1981815	395560	254875	178600	143460	75050	934270	432320	106250
Female	4898890	2007415	1237255	1303890	252860	155400	123715	83565	48270	640080	350330	85670
Both sexes	12054150	4874125	3111670	3285705	648420	410275	302315	227025	123320	1574350	782650	191920
Total labour force-Percent distributions												
Male	100.00%	40.06%	26.20%	27.70%	5.53%	3.56%	2.50%	2.00%	1.05%	13.06%	6.04%	1.48%
Female	100.00%	40.98%	25.26%	26.62%	5.16%	3.17%	2.53%	1.71%	0.99%	13.07%	7.15%	1.75%
Both sexes	100.00%	40.44%	25.81%	27.26%	5.38%	3.40%	2.51%	1.86%	1.02%	13.06%	6.69%	1.59%
Experienced labour force												
Male	7080095	2846840	1835870	1968920	394325	253180	177780	143045	73025	927565	428465	104865
Female	4796940	1976380	1192445	1283885	250320	153420	122385	82605	45670	629485	344230	83675
Both sexes	11877035	4823220	3028315	3252805	644645	406600	300165	225650	118695	1557050	772695	188540
Experienced labour force-Percent distributions												
Male	100.00%	40.21%	25.93%	27.81%	5.57%	3.58%	2.51%	2.02%	1.03%	13.10%	6.05%	1.48%
Female	100.00%	41.20%	24.86%	26.76%	5.22%	3.20%	2.55%	1.72%	0.95%	13.12%	7.18%	1.74%
Both sexes	100.00%	40.61%	25.50%	27.39%	5.43%	3.42%	2.53%	1.90%	1.00%	13.11%	6.51%	1.59%
Differences between total & experienced labour force percent distributions												
Male		-0.16%	0.27%	-0.11%	-0.06%	-0.01%	-0.01%	-0.02%	0.02%	-0.04%	-0.01%	0.00%
Female		-0.22%	0.40%	-0.15%	-0.06%	-0.03%	-0.03%	-0.02%	0.03%	-0.06%	-0.02%	0.00%
Both sexes		-0.17%	0.32%	-0.13%	-0.05%	-0.02%	-0.02%	-0.02%	0.02%	-0.05%	-0.01%	0.00%
Difference between male & female experienced labour force distributions												
Male-female		-0.99%	-1.07%	1.04%	0.35%	0.38%	-0.04%	0.30%	0.02%	-0.02%	-1.12%	-0.26%

Table 2. Total and experienced labour force by sex and ethnic group, Canada, 1981

[illegible]

Table 2. Total and experienced labour force by sex and ethnic group, Canada, 1981

Secretary of S

Total labour f	Brit/Oth	Fr./Oth	Mult Oth	Br/Fr/Oth	Vis. min	Latin
Male	210955	33720	58020	23380	321070	15515
Female	172100	27395	45335	19830	254040	12050
Both sexes	383055	61115	103355	43210	575105	27565

Total labour f						
Male	2.95%	0.47%	0.81%	0.33%	4.49%	0.22%
Female	3.51%	0.56%	0.93%	0.40%	5.19%	0.25%
Both sexes	3.18%	0.51%	0.86%	0.36%	4.77%	0.23%

Inexperienced						
Males	1530	420	300	240	3865	160
Females	2485	600	655	360	5640	380
Both sexes	4015	1015	960	605	9500	535

Experienced la						
Males	209425	33300	57720	23140	317205	15355
Females	169615	26795	44680	19470	246400	11670
Both sexes	379040	60100	102395	42605	563605	27030

Experienced la						
Male	2.96%	0.47%	0.81%	0.33%	4.48%	0.22%
Female	3.54%	0.56%	0.93%	0.41%	5.18%	0.24%
Both sexes	3.19%	0.51%	0.86%	0.36%	4.76%	0.23%

Difference bet						
	-0.52%	-0.09%	-0.12%	-0.08%	-0.70%	-0.03%

Employment Eoc  
Worked in 1980  
Percent

Table 2. Total and experienced labour force by sex and ethnic group, Canada, 1981

Sex	Brit/Oth	Fr./Oth	Other
Total labour f			
Male	199030	29855	97195
Female	163025	24395	77245
Both sexes	362055	54250	174440
Total labour f			
Male	2.78%	0.42%	1.36%
Female	3.37%	0.50%	1.56%
Both sexes	3.00%	0.45%	1.45%
Experienced la			
Male	157640	29510	96395
Female	140810	27925	75821
Both sexes	358550	53435	172215
Experienced la			
Male	2.79%	0.42%	1.36%
Female	3.75%	0.50%	1.56%
Both sexes	3.02%	0.45%	1.45%
Differences to			
Male	-0.01%	0.00%	-0.00%
Female	-0.02%	-0.00%	-0.00%
Both sexes	-0.01%	0.00%	-0.00%
Difference bet			
Male-female	-1.50%	-0.00%	-0.21%



Table 3. Labour force by grouped industries by birthplace, Canada, 1991

Both sexes	Percent	Total	Canada	Out. Can.	U.S.-A.	Asia	Other OC	U.K.	South-Eur	Oth.-Eur.	Europe
All industries	100.00%	11877040	9596875	2280160	147025	332315	270965	478995	496210	554650	1529855
Total-selected industries	23.44%	2784230	3225265	576695	51735	75080	77805	169535	64600	137940	372075
Media related	1.08%	128625	107170	21455	2570	2285	2500	7175	1705	5220	14100
Education related	6.85%	813355	666115	147235	20450	15435	16495	41035	16500	37320	94855
Health & welfare related	5.87%	697485	568090	129390	8640	22425	25070	29790	15150	26315	73255
Facilitating institutions	0.45%	52950	43085	9865	775	1065	1575	3485	885	2080	6450
Justice related	0.62%	74090	63665	10430	1250	1100	1265	3510	1170	2135	6815
Government related	6.57%	1017725	885570	129160	9025	16365	15450	42270	14595	31435	86300
Federal related	4.00%	475115	420945	54170	3890	7415	6265	18000	4470	14170	36600
Provincial administration	2.25%	267415	229970	37555	2800	5930	5710	11690	2670	8445	23115
Local adm. related	2.32%	275195	234655	37435	2735	3040	3475	12470	7295	8820	28595
Percent distributions											
All industries	100.00%		80.80%	19.20%	1.24%	2.89%	2.28%	4.03%	4.18%	4.67%	12.89%
Total-selected industries	100.00%		85.97%	16.07%	1.53%	2.11%	2.24%	4.57%	1.90%	3.83%	10.19%
Media related	100.00%		63.32%	16.68%	2.00%	1.78%	1.94%	5.58%	1.33%	4.06%	10.96%
Education related	100.00%		81.90%	18.10%	2.51%	1.90%	2.03%	5.05%	2.00%	4.59%	11.66%
Health & welfare related	100.00%		81.45%	18.55%	1.24%	3.22%	3.59%	4.27%	2.17%	4.06%	10.58%
Facilitating institutions	100.00%		81.37%	18.63%	1.46%	2.01%	1.97%	6.58%	1.67%	3.97%	12.18%
Justice related	100.00%		85.97%	14.03%	1.69%	1.48%	1.71%	4.74%	1.58%	2.88%	9.20%
Government related	100.00%		87.71%	11.69%	0.89%	1.61%	1.52%	4.15%	1.47%	3.09%	6.68%
Federal related	100.00%		88.60%	11.40%	0.81%	1.56%	1.72%	3.74%	0.90%	1.98%	7.70%
Provincial administration	100.00%		85.96%	14.04%	1.05%	2.22%	1.14%	4.61%	1.07%	3.14%	8.64%
Local adm. related	100.00%		86.40%	13.60%	0.85%	1.10%	1.26%	4.57%	2.65%	3.21%	10.39%

Table 4. Labour force by grouped industries by ethnic group, Canada, 1981

Both sexes by Industry	Total	British	French	Oth. sing.	German	Italian	Ukrainian	Dutch	Native	Other	Mult.orig
All industries	11677040	4823220	3028315	3252810	644640	406605	300165	225650	118695	1557055	772695
Total-selected industries	2784230	1177970	784040	627370	125210	55470	70265	42900	34935	298590	194850
Media related	128625	59640	30155	28130	5420	2750	2930	1850	505	14675	10700
Education related	813355	341180	223615	190145	38655	19080	21145	13390	7140	90735	58415
Health & welfare related	697485	279140	205185	167255	34005	12310	16045	12175	6100	86620	45905
Facilitating institutions	52950	24170	12210	12225	2090	1215	1115	900	545	6360	4345
Justice related	74090	33325	14855	19180	3135	2315	1850	770	230	10880	6730
Government related	1017725	440515	298020	210435	41905	17800	27180	13815	20415	89320	68755
Federal related	475115	215615	138575	86855	18335	6050	11305	6110	6000	39055	34070
Provincial administration	267415	109290	83270	57400	11495	3780	8235	3635	3145	27110	17455
Local adm. related	275195	115610	76175	66180	12075	7970	7640	4070	11270	23155	17230
Percent distributions											
All industries	100.00%	40.61%	25.50%	27.39%	5.43%	3.42%	2.53%	1.90%	1.00%	13.11%	6.51%
Total-selected industries	100.00%	42.31%	28.16%	22.53%	4.50%	1.99%	2.52%	1.54%	1.25%	10.72%	7.00%
Media related	100.00%	46.37%	23.44%	21.87%	4.21%	2.14%	2.28%	1.44%	0.39%	11.41%	8.32%
Education related	100.00%	41.95%	27.49%	23.38%	4.75%	2.35%	2.60%	1.65%	0.88%	11.16%	7.18%
Health & welfare related	100.00%	40.02%	29.42%	23.98%	4.88%	1.76%	2.30%	1.75%	0.87%	12.42%	6.58%
Facilitating institutions	100.00%	45.65%	23.06%	23.09%	3.95%	2.29%	2.11%	1.70%	1.03%	12.01%	8.21%
Justice related	100.00%	44.98%	20.05%	25.89%	4.23%	3.12%	2.50%	1.04%	0.31%	14.68%	9.08%
Government related	100.00%	43.28%	29.28%	20.68%	4.12%	1.75%	2.67%	1.34%	2.01%	8.78%	6.76%
Federal related	100.00%	45.38%	29.17%	18.28%	3.86%	1.27%	2.38%	1.29%	1.26%	8.22%	7.17%
Provincial administration	100.00%	40.87%	31.14%	21.46%	4.30%	1.41%	3.08%	1.36%	1.19%	10.14%	6.53%
Local adm. related	100.00%	42.01%	27.68%	24.05%	4.39%	2.90%	2.78%	1.49%	4.10%	8.41%	6.26%
Other totals for major groups or divisions											
Both sexes-All industries	11677040	4823220	3028315	3252810	644640	406605	300165	225650	118695	1557055	772695
Printing, publish. & allied	140400	64290	34590	32020	6155	3610	2870	2195	640	16550	9590
Education & related service	785065	329905	212430	185840	37450	18810	20720	12790	6840	89230	56890
Health and welfare services	875600	357025	243720	216625	42445	16270	20820	14555	7495	115040	58230
Public Admin. and defence	908160	395705	262630	187215	37570	14790	23860	12560	19825	78600	62610
Percent distributions											
Both sexes-All industries	100.00%	40.61%	25.50%	27.39%	5.43%	3.42%	2.53%	1.90%	1.00%	13.11%	6.51%
Printing, publish. & allied	100.00%	45.79%	24.57%	22.91%	4.38%	2.57%	2.04%	1.56%	0.46%	11.79%	6.83%
Education & related service	100.00%	42.02%	27.06%	23.67%	4.77%	2.40%	2.64%	1.63%	0.87%	11.37%	7.25%
Health and welfare services	100.00%	40.77%	27.83%	24.74%	4.85%	1.86%	2.38%	1.66%	0.86%	13.14%	6.65%
Public Admin. and defence	100.00%	43.57%	28.92%	20.61%	4.14%	1.63%	2.63%	1.38%	2.18%	8.65%	6.89%

Table 4. Labour force by grouped industries by ethnic group, Canada, 1981

Both sexes by Industry	Br/Fr.	Br/Oth	Fr/Oth	Other
All industries	188545	358500	53435	172210
Total-selected industries	49515	90930	12440	41975
Media related	2740	4910	740	2325
Education related	13595	28105	3625	13080
Health & welfare related	11690	21360	3040	9815
Facilitating institutions	1060	2035	235	1015
Justice related	1535	3320	350	1515
Government related	18895	31200	4450	14225
Federal related	10680	14575	2300	6520
Provincial administration	4070	6375	1155	3860
Local adm. related	4145	8250	995	3845

Percent distributions

All industries	1.59%	3.02%	0.45%	1.45%
Total-selected industries	1.78%	3.27%	0.45%	1.51%
Media related	2.13%	3.82%	0.58%	1.81%
Education related	1.67%	3.46%	0.45%	1.61%
Health & welfare related	1.68%	3.06%	0.44%	1.41%
Facilitating institutions	2.00%	3.84%	0.44%	1.92%
Justice related	2.07%	4.48%	0.47%	2.04%
Government related	1.86%	3.07%	0.44%	1.40%
Federal related	2.25%	3.07%	0.48%	1.37%
Provincial administration	1.52%	3.13%	0.43%	1.44%
Local adm. related	1.51%	3.00%	0.36%	1.40%

Other totals for major group

Both sexes-All industries	189545	358500	53435	172210
Printing, publish. & allied	2495	4495	650	1950
Education & related service	13165	27455	3515	12760
Health and welfare services	14430	27345	3695	12770
Public Admin. and defence	17250	26415	4065	12875

Percent distributions

Both sexes-All industries	1.59%	3.02%	0.45%	1.45%
Printing, publish. & allied	1.78%	3.20%	0.46%	1.39%
Education & related service	1.68%	3.50%	0.45%	1.63%
Health and welfare services	1.65%	3.12%	0.42%	1.46%
Public Admin. and defence	1.90%	3.13%	0.45%	1.42%

Table 5. Labour force by selected industry major groups by ethnic group, Canada, 1981

Both sexes by Industry	Total	German	Italian	Ukrainian	Dutch	Polish	Jewish	Vis. Min
Total labour force	12054150	896410	456150	395750	304495	214980	156175	575105
All industries (EIF)	11877040	890315	451830	392735	302230	213195	154485	565605
Printing, publish. & allied	140400	8995	4180	4100	3075	2310	2350	6480
Education & related service	785065	56205	22120	26990	18005	14630	14315	27475
Health and welfare services	875600	60705	19465	27155	20445	15320	13980	56255
Public Admin. and defence	908160	55940	17925	31425	18760	15070	5900	27550
Total labour force	100.00%	7.44%	3.78%	3.28%	2.53%	1.78%	1.30%	4.77%
All industries (EIF)	100.00%	7.50%	3.80%	3.31%	2.54%	1.80%	1.30%	4.76%
Printing, publish. & allied	100.00%	6.41%	2.98%	2.92%	2.19%	1.65%	1.67%	4.62%
Education & related service	100.00%	7.16%	2.82%	3.44%	2.29%	1.86%	1.82%	3.50%
Health and welfare services	100.00%	6.93%	2.22%	3.10%	2.33%	1.75%	1.60%	6.42%
Public Admin. and defence	100.00%	6.16%	1.97%	3.46%	2.07%	1.66%	0.65%	3.03%
Males	Total	Vis. Min	Percent					
All industries (EIF)	7080090	317205	4.48%					
Printing, publish. & allied	83070	3765	4.53%					
Education & related service	329500	14035	4.26%					
Health and welfare services	194240	14385	7.41%					
Public Admin. and defence	572870	14490	2.52%					
Females								
All industries (EIF)	4796940	248400	5.18%					
Printing, publish. & allied	57330	2715	4.73%					
Education & related service	455565	13475	2.97%					
Health and welfare services	681360	41875	6.15%					
Public Admin. and defence	335290	12560	3.75%					

Secretary of State special tabulations-ethnic groups include multiples

Table 6. Labour force by sex and industry showing birthplace, Canada, 1981

Industry and sex	Total	Canada	Out. Can.	U.S.A.	Asia	Other OC	U.K.	South-Eur.	Oth. Eur	Europe
<b>Grouped industries-males</b>										
All industries	7080095	5708765	1371325	81835	194575	145800	278320	316965	353830	949115
Media related	74160	61215	12945	1380	1285	1435	4440	1160	3245	8845
Education related	346950	274570	72360	9565	8040	8340	19185	8725	18505	46415
Health & welfare related	142690	113595	29095	2050	5275	4795	5990	4715	6270	16975
Facilitating inst.	21935	18095	3840	300	335	430	1370	505	900	2775
Justice related-Off. of law.	28610	25150	3460	500	365	340	980	305	970	2255
Government related	651500	567395	84105	5160	9755	8405	28480	11015	21290	60785
Federal related	296705	262835	33670	2210	4450	3350	12085	2675	9100	23860
Provincial administration	147490	126665	20830	1380	3130	2530	6850	1740	5200	13790
Local adm. related	207305	177995	29405	1570	2175	2525	9545	6600	6990	23135
<b>Percent distributions-males</b>										
All industries	100.00%	86.63%	19.37%	1.16%	2.75%	2.06%	3.93%	4.48%	5.00%	13.41%
Media related	100.00%	82.54%	17.4%	1.8%	1.73%	1.94%	5.99%	1.56%	4.3%	11.93%
Education related	100.00%	79.14%	20.86%	2.7%	2.32%	2.40%	5.53%	2.51%	5.33%	13.39%
Health & welfare related	100.00%	79.61%	20.79%	1.44%	3.70%	3.36%	4.20%	3.30%	4.39%	11.90%
Facilitating inst.	100.00%	82.49%	17.51%	1.37%	1.53%	1.96%	6.25%	2.30%	4.10%	12.65%
Justice related-Off. of law.	100.00%	87.91%	12.09%	1.75%	1.28%	1.19%	3.47%	1.07%	3.39%	7.88%
Government related	100.00%	87.04%	12.91%	0.79%	1.50%	1.29%	4.37%	1.69%	3.27%	9.33%
Federal related	100.00%	88.54%	11.42%	0.74%	1.50%	1.13%	4.07%	0.90%	3.07%	8.04%
Provincial administration	100.00%	85.89%	14.12%	0.94%	2.12%	1.72%	4.64%	1.18%	3.52%	9.35%
Local adm. related	100.00%	85.81%	14.18%	0.76%	1.05%	1.22%	4.60%	3.18%	3.77%	11.16%
<b>Grouped industries-females</b>										
All industries	479445	388110	90895	65190	137740	125165	200675	179245	200620	560740
Media related	54465	45955	8510	1190	1000	1065	2735	545	1475	5255
Education related	466425	391545	74875	10855	7395	8155	21850	7775	18215	49440
Health & welfare related	554795	454495	100295	6590	17150	20275	25800	10435	22045	56265
Facilitating inst.	31015	24990	6025	475	730	1145	2115	380	1180	3675
Justice related-Off. of law.	45420	38515	6970	750	735	925	2530	865	1165	4560
Government related	366225	321175	45055	3865	6630	7045	13790	3580	10145	27515
Federal related	178410	156110	20300	1680	2965	2915	5915	1755	5070	12740
Provincial administration	119425	103205	16725	1420	2800	3180	4950	1130	3245	9325
Local adm. related	67890	59860	8030	765	865	950	2925	695	1830	5450
<b>Percent distributions-females</b>										
All industries	100.00%	81.05%	18.95%	1.36%	2.87%	2.61%	4.18%	3.74%	4.19%	12.11%
Media related	100.00%	84.38%	15.62%	2.18%	1.84%	1.96%	5.02%	1.00%	3.63%	9.65%
Education related	100.00%	83.95%	16.05%	2.33%	1.59%	1.75%	4.68%	1.67%	4.03%	10.39%
Health & welfare related	100.00%	81.92%	18.08%	1.19%	3.09%	3.65%	4.29%	1.88%	3.97%	10.14%
Facilitating inst.	100.00%	80.57%	19.43%	1.53%	2.35%	3.69%	6.82%	1.23%	3.80%	11.85%
Justice related-Off. of law.	100.00%	84.69%	15.33%	1.65%	1.62%	2.03%	5.56%	1.90%	2.56%	10.03%
Government related	100.00%	87.70%	12.30%	1.06%	1.81%	1.92%	3.77%	0.98%	2.77%	7.51%
Federal related	100.00%	86.62%	11.38%	0.94%	1.66%	1.63%	3.32%	0.98%	2.84%	7.14%
Provincial administration	100.00%	86.06%	15.95%	1.18%	2.33%	2.65%	4.13%	0.96%	2.71%	7.78%



Table 6. Labour force by sex and industry showing birthplace, Canada, 1981

Industry and sex	Total	Canada	Out. Can.	U.S.A.	Asia	Other OC	U.K.	South-Eur.	Oth. Eur	Europe
Local adm. related	100.00%	88.17%	11.83%	1.13%	1.27%	1.40%	4.31%	1.02%	2.70%	8.03%
Differences-males & females										
All industries	0.00%	-0.42%	0.42%	-0.20%	-0.12%	-0.55%	-0.25%	0.74%	0.81%	1.30%
Media related	0.00%	-1.83%	1.83%	-0.32%	-0.10%	-0.02%	0.97%	0.56%	0.75%	2.28%
Education related	0.00%	-4.80%	4.80%	0.42%	0.73%	0.66%	0.85%	0.85%	1.30%	2.99%
Health & welfare related	0.00%	-2.31%	2.31%	0.25%	0.61%	-0.29%	-0.09%	1.42%	0.42%	1.75%
Facilitating inst.	0.00%	1.92%	-1.92%	-0.16%	-0.83%	-1.73%	-0.57%	1.08%	0.30%	0.80%
Justice related-Off. of law.	0.00%	3.22%	-3.23%	0.10%	-0.34%	-0.85%	-2.14%	-0.84%	0.83%	-2.14%
Government related	0.00%	-0.61%	0.61%	-0.26%	-0.31%	-0.63%	0.61%	0.71%	0.50%	1.82%
Federal related	0.00%	-0.04%	0.04%	-0.20%	-0.16%	-0.58%	0.76%	-0.08%	0.23%	0.90%
Provincial administration	0.00%	-0.18%	0.18%	-0.25%	-0.21%	-0.94%	0.52%	0.24%	0.82%	1.57%
Local adm. related	0.00%	-2.36%	2.36%	-0.37%	-0.22%	-0.18%	0.30%	2.16%	0.69%	3.13%

Table 7. Labour force by sex and industry, showing ethnic group, Canada, 1981

Industry and sex	Total	British	French	Other, sing	German	Italian	Ukrainian	Dutch	Native	Other	Multi-orig	Br./Fr
<b>Grouped industries-males</b>												
All industries	7080095	2946640	1835870	1968925	394325	253185	177780	143045	73025	927570	428460	104870
Media related	74160	34540	18330	15725	3180	1485	1535	1155	225	8145	5565	1430
Education related	346930	143310	95720	85275	17350	8980	9135	6015	2565	41230	22625	5015
Health & welfare related	142690	48865	52125	34020	5260	3565	2505	2040	1255	19400	7680	2130
Facilitating related	21935	9945	5625	4780	795	560	425	345	285	2380	1585	455
Justice related-Off. of law	28610	12725	5775	7505	805	630	585	225	55	5195	2605	610
Government related	651500	287350	193330	130740	26320	12500	16330	9085	12610	53875	40080	11240
Federal related	296705	140315	84290	52090	11240	3680	6650	3900	3395	23230	20010	6280
Provincial administration	147490	60895	48185	29765	6115	1970	4035	2145	1705	13800	8645	2105
Local adm. related	207305	86140	60855	48885	8965	6870	5645	3040	7510	16645	11425	2855
<b>Percent distributions-males</b>												
All industries	100.00%	40.21%	25.93%	27.81%	5.57%	3.58%	2.51%	2.02%	1.03%	13.10%	6.05%	1.49%
Media related	100.00%	46.57%	24.72%	21.20%	4.29%	2.00%	2.07%	1.56%	0.30%	10.98%	7.50%	1.93%
Education related	100.00%	41.31%	27.59%	24.58%	5.00%	2.59%	2.63%	1.73%	0.74%	11.88%	6.52%	1.45%
Health & welfare related	100.00%	34.25%	36.53%	23.84%	3.69%	2.50%	1.76%	1.43%	0.88%	13.60%	5.38%	1.49%
Facilitating related	100.00%	45.34%	25.64%	21.79%	3.62%	2.55%	1.94%	1.57%	1.30%	10.85%	7.23%	2.07%
Justice related-Off. of law	100.00%	44.48%	20.19%	26.23%	2.81%	2.20%	2.04%	0.79%	0.19%	18.16%	9.11%	2.13%
Government related	100.00%	44.11%	29.67%	20.07%	4.04%	1.92%	2.51%	1.39%	1.94%	8.27%	6.15%	1.73%
Federal related	100.00%	47.29%	28.41%	17.56%	3.79%	1.23%	2.24%	1.31%	1.14%	7.83%	6.74%	2.12%
Provincial administration	100.00%	41.29%	32.67%	20.18%	4.15%	1.34%	2.74%	1.45%	1.16%	9.36%	5.86%	1.43%
Local adm. related	100.00%	41.55%	29.36%	23.58%	4.32%	3.21%	2.72%	1.47%	3.62%	6.13%	5.51%	1.38%
<b>Grouped industries-females</b>												
All industries	4796945	1976380	1192445	1283890	250315	153420	122385	82605	45670	629485	344230	83675
Media related	54465	25100	11825	12390	2240	1265	1395	695	280	6530	5150	1310
Education related	466425	197870	127895	104880	21305	10100	12010	7375	4575	49505	35780	8580
Health & welfare related	554795	230275	153060	133235	28745	8745	13540	10135	4845	67220	38225	9560
Facilitating related	31015	14225	6585	7445	1295	655	690	555	260	3980	2760	605
Justice related-Off. of law	45480	20600	9080	11685	2330	1685	1265	545	175	5695	4115	925
Government related	366225	153165	104690	79680	15585	5300	10850	4730	7805	35445	28690	7655
Federal related	178410	75300	54285	34760	7095	2390	4655	2210	2605	15825	14065	4400
Provincial administration	119925	48395	35085	27630	5580	1810	4200	1490	1440	13310	8815	1965
Local adm. related	67890	29470	15320	17290	3110	1100	1995	1030	3760	6310	5810	1290
<b>Percent distributions-females</b>												
All industries	100.00%	41.20%	24.86%	26.76%	5.22%	3.20%	2.55%	1.72%	0.95%	13.12%	7.18%	1.74%
Media related	100.00%	46.08%	21.71%	22.75%	4.11%	2.32%	2.56%	1.28%	0.51%	11.99%	9.46%	2.41%
Education related	100.00%	42.42%	27.42%	22.49%	4.57%	2.17%	2.57%	1.58%	0.98%	10.61%	7.67%	1.84%
Health & welfare related	100.00%	41.51%	27.59%	24.02%	5.18%	1.58%	2.44%	1.83%	0.87%	12.12%	6.89%	1.72%
Facilitating related	100.00%	45.86%	21.23%	24.00%	4.18%	2.11%	2.22%	1.79%	0.84%	12.83%	8.90%	1.95%
Justice related-Off. of law	100.00%	45.29%	19.96%	25.69%	5.12%	3.70%	2.78%	1.20%	0.38%	12.50%	9.05%	2.03%
Government related	100.00%	41.82%	26.59%	21.76%	4.26%	1.45%	2.96%	1.29%	2.13%	9.68%	7.83%	2.09%
Federal related	100.00%	42.21%	30.43%	19.48%	3.98%	1.34%	2.61%	1.24%	1.46%	8.87%	7.88%	2.47%
Provincial administration	100.00%	40.35%	29.26%	23.04%	4.49%	1.51%	3.50%	1.28%	1.20%	11.10%	7.35%	1.64%

Table 7. Labour force by sex and industry, showing ethnic group, Canada, 1961

Industry and sex	Total	British	French	Oth. sing	German	Italian	Ukrainian	Dutch	Native	Other	Mult.orig	Br./Fr
Local adm. related	100.00%	43.41%	22.57%	25.47%	4.58%	1.62%	2.94%	1.52%	5.54%	9.29%	8.56%	1.90%
Differences-males and females												
All industries	0.00%	-0.99%	1.07%	1.04%	0.35%	0.38%	-0.04%	0.30%	0.08%	-0.02%	-1.12%	-0.26%
Media related	0.00%	0.49%	3.01%	-1.54%	0.18%	-0.32%	-0.49%	0.28%	-0.21%	-1.01%	-1.95%	-0.48%
Education related	0.00%	-1.11%	0.17%	2.09%	0.43%	0.42%	0.06%	0.15%	-0.24%	1.27%	-1.15%	-0.39%
Health & welfare related	0.00%	-7.26%	8.94%	-0.17%	-1.49%	0.92%	-0.68%	-0.40%	0.01%	1.48%	-1.51%	-0.23%
Facilitating related	0.00%	-0.53%	4.41%	-2.21%	-0.55%	0.44%	-0.29%	-0.22%	0.46%	-1.98%	-1.67%	0.12%
Justice related-Off. of law	0.00%	-0.82%	0.22%	0.54%	-2.31%	-1.50%	-0.74%	-0.41%	-0.19%	5.66%	0.06%	0.10%
Government related	0.00%	2.28%	1.09%	-1.69%	-0.22%	0.47%	-0.46%	0.10%	-0.20%	-1.41%	-1.68%	-0.36%
Federal related	0.00%	5.08%	-2.02%	-1.93%	-0.19%	-0.11%	-0.37%	0.08%	-0.32%	-1.04%	-1.14%	-0.35%
Provincial administration	0.00%	0.93%	3.41%	-2.86%	-0.34%	-0.17%	-0.77%	0.21%	-0.04%	-1.74%	-1.49%	-0.21%
Local related	0.00%	-1.86%	6.79%	-1.89%	-0.26%	1.69%	-0.22%	-0.05%	-1.92%	-1.17%	-3.05%	-0.52%

Table 7. Labour force by sex and industry, showing ethnic group, Canada, 1981

Industry and sex	Br./Oth	Fr./Oth	Other
Local admin. related	4.21%	0.52%	1.94%
Differences-males and females			
All industries	-0.56%	-0.08%	-0.22%
Media related	-1.28%	-0.10%	-0.10%
Education related	-0.64%	-0.02%	-0.09%
Health & welfare related	-0.81%	-0.11%	-0.35%
Facilitating related	-1.00%	-0.02%	-0.78%
Justice related-Off. of law	-0.04%	-0.20%	0.20%
Government related	-0.77%	-0.11%	-0.44%
Federal related	-0.37%	-0.10%	-0.32%
Provincial administration	-0.82%	-0.02%	-0.44%
Local related	-1.60%	-0.20%	-0.72%

Table 7. Labour force by sex and industry, showing ethnic group, Canada, 1981

Industry and sex	Br./Oth	Fr./Oth	Other
Grouped industries-males			
All industries	197695	29510	96385
Media related	2430	395	1310
Education related	10705	1505	5400
Health & welfare related	3445	495	1610
Facilitating related	715	95	320
Justice related-Off. of law	1275	100	620
Government related	18165	2590	8085
Federal related	8690	1320	3720
Provincial administration	4080	625	1675
Local adm. related	5395	645	2530
Percent distributions-males			
All industries	2.79%	0.42%	1.36%
Media related	3.28%	0.53%	1.77%
Education related	3.09%	0.43%	1.56%
Health & welfare related	2.41%	0.35%	1.17%
Facilitating related	3.26%	0.43%	1.46%
Justice related-Off. of law	4.46%	0.35%	2.17%
Government related	2.79%	0.40%	1.24%
Federal related	2.93%	0.44%	1.25%
Provincial administration	2.77%	0.42%	1.24%
Local adm. related	2.60%	0.31%	1.22%
Grouped industries-females			
All industries	160905	23925	75925
Media related	2460	345	1015
Education related	17405	2120	7630
Health & welfare related	17915	2545	8205
Facilitating related	1320	140	695
Justice related-Off. of law	2045	250	895
Government related	13035	1860	6140
Federal related	5895	980	2800
Provincial administration	4295	530	2025
Local adm. related	2855	350	1315
Percent distributions-female			
All industries	3.35%	0.50%	1.58%
Media related	4.55%	0.63%	1.86%
Education related	3.73%	0.45%	1.65%
Health & welfare related	3.23%	0.46%	1.48%
Facilitating related	4.26%	0.45%	2.24%
Justice related-Off. of law	4.50%	0.55%	1.97%
Government related	3.56%	0.51%	1.68%
Federal related	3.30%	0.55%	1.57%
Provincial administration	3.58%	0.44%	1.59%



Table 8. Labour force by grouped occupations by birthplace, Canada, 1981

Occupation	Total	Canada	Out. Can.	U.S.A.	Asia	Oth. OC	U.K.	Sou. Eur.	Oth. Eur.	Eur.
Both sexes-all occup.	11877035	9596880	2280160	147030	332315	270960	478995	496215	554645	1529855
Government related	366145	322820	43330	3710	5460	4935	15305	3300	10620	29225
Justice rel.	99505	89000	10500	1140	715	820	4685	660	2480	7825
Facilitating occupations	158825	126855	31975	3430	2370	2635	10090	3420	10030	23540
Education related	657895	545170	112720	17565	11845	14405	31880	9195	27830	68905
Health & welfare rel.	614580	501745	112845	9055	21685	22700	27515	8640	23250	59405
Media rel. occ.	73910	57990	15915	2280	1695	1600	4505	1230	4605	10340
Percent distribution										
All occupations	100.00%	80.80%	19.20%	1.24%	2.80%	2.28%	4.03%	4.18%	4.67%	12.88%
Government related	100.00%	88.17%	11.83%	1.01%	1.49%	1.35%	4.18%	0.90%	2.90%	7.98%
Justice rel.	100.00%	89.44%	10.55%	1.15%	0.72%	0.82%	4.71%	0.66%	2.49%	7.86%
Facilitating occupations	100.00%	79.87%	20.13%	2.16%	1.49%	1.66%	6.35%	2.15%	6.32%	14.82%
Education related	100.00%	82.87%	17.13%	2.67%	1.80%	2.19%	4.85%	1.40%	4.23%	10.47%
Health & welfare rel.	100.00%	81.64%	18.36%	1.47%	3.53%	3.69%	4.48%	1.41%	3.78%	9.67%
Media rel. occ.	100.00%	78.46%	21.53%	3.08%	2.29%	2.16%	6.10%	1.66%	6.23%	13.99%

Table 9. Labour force by grouped occupations by ethnic group, Canada, 1981

Occupation	Total	British	French	Oth. sing	German	Italian	Ukrainian	Dutch	Native	Other	Br/Fr	Br/Oth
Both sexes-all occup.	11877035	4823220	3028315	3252810	644645	406600	300165	225650	118695	1557060	188540	358500
Government related	366145	171535	95820	71395	15655	5360	9520	5230	3700	31965	7305	12965
Justice rel.	99505	46505	26055	19655	3820	1535	2365	1245	750	9930	1720	3710
Facilitating occ.	158825	70745	40500	37760	6910	3920	2995	2465	910	20585	2620	4585
Education related	657895	276915	182070	149270	30745	13100	17085	10325	5675	72350	11515	23855
Health & welfare rel.	614580	258430	163280	147670	30140	7995	13650	11595	7145	77205	11155	21335
Media rel. occ.	73910	30915	18670	17375	3245	1445	1485	990	580	9635	1720	3135
Percent distribution												
Both sexes-all occup.	100.00%	40.61%	25.50%	27.39%	5.43%	3.42%	2.53%	1.90%	1.00%	13.11%	1.59%	3.02%
Government related	100.00%	46.85%	26.17%	19.50%	4.28%	1.46%	2.60%	1.47%	1.01%	8.73%	2.00%	3.54%
Justice rel.	100.00%	46.74%	26.18%	19.75%	3.84%	1.54%	2.38%	1.25%	0.75%	9.98%	1.73%	3.73%
Facilitating occ.	100.00%	44.54%	25.50%	23.77%	4.35%	2.47%	1.89%	1.55%	0.57%	12.96%	1.65%	2.89%
Education related	100.00%	42.09%	27.67%	22.69%	4.67%	1.99%	2.60%	1.57%	0.86%	11.00%	1.75%	3.63%
Health & welfare rel.	100.00%	42.05%	26.57%	24.03%	4.90%	1.30%	2.22%	1.89%	1.16%	12.56%	1.82%	3.47%
Media rel. occ.	100.00%	41.83%	25.26%	23.51%	4.39%	1.96%	2.01%	1.34%	0.78%	13.04%	2.33%	4.24%

Table 9. Labour force by grouped occupations by ethnic group, Canada, 1981

Occupation	Fr/Oth	Other	Tot.	mult Work 80/81	Aborg.	Vis. min
Both sexes-all occup.	53435	172215	772690	13129260	175930	646090
Government related	1765	5360	27395	400040	5150	11885
Justice rel.	420	1440	7290	101290	930	1505
Facilitating occ.	545	2070	9820	165920	1280	4675
Education related	3070	11200	49640	704905	7360	25050
Health & welfare rel.	2875	9835	45200	676175	9905	46455
Media rel. occ.	485	1610	6950	77970	930	3105
Percent distribution						
Both sexes-all occup.	0.45%	1.45%	6.51%	100.00%	1.34%	4.92%
Government related	0.48%	1.46%	7.48%	100.00%	1.29%	2.97%
Justice rel.	0.42%	1.45%	7.33%	100.00%	0.92%	1.49%
Facilitating occ.	0.34%	1.30%	6.18%	100.00%	0.77%	2.82%
Education related	0.47%	1.70%	7.55%	100.00%	1.04%	3.55%
Health & welfare rel.	0.47%	1.60%	7.35%	100.00%	1.46%	6.87%
Media rel. occ.	0.66%	2.18%	9.40%	100.00%	1.19%	3.98%

Table 10. Labour force by sex and occupation showing birthplace, Canada, 1981

Occupation	Total	Canada	Out Can.	U.S.A.	Asia	Other O.C.	U.K.	Sou.Eur	Oth Eur	Europe
Grouped occupations										
Males-all occup.	7080095	5708770	1371325	81835	194575	145800	278320	316970	353825	949115
Government related	235880	209675	26215	2025	3190	2565	9820	1970	6645	18435
Justice related	87400	78435	8970	850	560	705	4165	545	2145	6855
Facilitating occ.	123390	97430	25965	2710	1880	2070	7985	2900	8420	19305
Education related	275305	220865	54425	8270	5780	7345	15300	4460	13270	33030
Health & welfare rel.	99030	78985	20145	1895	4150	3425	4650	1945	4080	10675
Media rel. occ.	46950	36685	10265	1190	1190	970	3150	810	2955	6915

Grouped-Percent distributions										
Males-all occup.	100.00%	80.63%	19.37%	1.16%	2.75%	2.06%	3.93%	4.48%	5.00%	13.41%
Government related	100.00%	88.89%	11.11%	0.86%	1.35%	1.09%	4.16%	0.84%	2.82%	7.82%
Justice related	100.00%	89.74%	10.26%	0.97%	0.64%	0.81%	4.77%	0.62%	2.45%	7.84%
Facilitating occ.	100.00%	78.96%	21.04%	2.20%	1.52%	1.68%	6.47%	2.35%	6.82%	15.65%
Education related	100.00%	80.23%	19.77%	3.00%	2.10%	2.67%	5.56%	1.62%	4.82%	12.00%
Health & welfare rel.	100.00%	79.66%	20.34%	1.91%	4.19%	3.46%	4.70%	1.96%	4.12%	10.78%
Media rel. occ.	100.00%	78.14%	21.86%	2.53%	2.53%	2.07%	6.71%	1.73%	6.29%	14.73%

Occupation	Total	Canada	Out Can.	U.S.A.	Asia	Other O.C.	U.K.	Sou.Eur	Oth Eur	Europe
Grouped occupations										
Females-all occup.	4796940	3889110	908835	65195	137740	125160	200675	179245	200820	580740
Government related	130265	113145	17115	1685	2270	2370	5485	1330	3975	10790
Justice related	12105	10565	1530	290	155	115	520	115	335	970
Facilitating occ.	35435	29425	6010	720	490	565	2105	520	1610	4235
Education related	382590	324305	58295	9295	6065	7060	16580	4735	14560	35875
Health & welfare rel.	515550	422860	92700	7160	17535	19275	22865	6695	19170	48730
Media rel. occ.	26960	21305	5650	1090	505	630	1355	420	1650	3425

Grouped-Percent distribution										
Females-all occup.	100.00%	81.05%	18.95%	1.36%	2.87%	2.61%	4.18%	3.74%	4.19%	12.11%
Government related	100.00%	86.86%	13.14%	1.29%	1.74%	1.82%	4.21%	1.02%	3.05%	8.28%
Justice related	100.00%	87.28%	12.64%	2.40%	1.28%	0.95%	4.30%	0.95%	2.77%	8.01%
Facilitating occ.	100.00%	83.04%	16.96%	2.03%	1.38%	1.59%	5.94%	1.47%	4.54%	11.95%
Education related	100.00%	84.77%	15.24%	2.43%	1.59%	1.85%	4.33%	1.24%	3.81%	9.38%
Health & welfare rel.	100.00%	82.02%	17.98%	1.39%	3.40%	3.74%	4.44%	1.30%	3.72%	9.45%
Media rel. occ.	100.00%	79.02%	20.98%	4.04%	1.87%	2.34%	5.03%	1.56%	6.12%	12.70%

## Differences between male and female percents

All occupations	0.00%	-0.42%	0.42%	-0.20%	-0.12%	-0.55%	-0.25%	0.74%	0.81%	1.30%
Government related	0.00%	2.03%	-2.02%	-0.44%	-0.39%	-0.73%	-0.05%	-0.19%	-0.23%	-0.47%
Justice related	0.00%	2.46%	-2.38%	-1.42%	-0.64%	-0.14%	0.47%	-0.33%	-0.31%	-0.17%
Facilitating occ.	0.00%	-4.08%	4.08%	0.16%	0.14%	0.08%	0.53%	0.88%	2.28%	3.69%
Education related	0.00%	-4.54%	4.53%	0.57%	0.51%	0.82%	1.22%	0.38%	1.01%	2.62%
Health & welfare rel.	0.00%	-2.36%	2.36%	0.52%	0.79%	-0.28%	0.26%	0.67%	0.40%	1.33%
Media rel. occ.	0.00%	-0.89%	0.91%	-1.51%	0.66%	-0.27%	1.68%	0.17%	0.17%	2.02%

Table 11. Labour force by sex and occupation showing ethnic group, Canada, 1981

Occupation	Total	British	French	Oth. sing	German	Italian	Ukrainian	Dutch	Native	Other	Brit/Fr	Br/Oth
<b>Grouped occupations</b>												
Males-all occup.	7080095	2846840	1835870	1968935	394325	253180	177780	143045	73025	927565	104865	197690
Government related	235880	110700	66120	42595	9295	3215	5670	3235	2515	18655	4665	7615
Justice related	87400	41020	23710	16745	3285	1295	2055	1140	640	8335	1440	2945
Facilitating occ.	123390	54965	31625	29790	5590	3220	2185	1985	610	16220	1910	3320
Education related	275305	114310	77525	64485	13575	5705	7505	4365	1905	31445	4320	8995
Health & welfare rel.	99030	35880	31910	24715	3865	1830	1890	1560	1625	14015	1570	2915
Media rel. occ.	46950	20365	11920	10855	2020	870	895	700	270	6105	940	1605
<b>Percent distributions</b>												
Males-all occup.	100.00%	40.21%	25.93%	27.81%	5.57%	3.58%	2.51%	2.02%	1.03%	13.10%	1.48%	2.79%
Government related	100.00%	46.93%	28.03%	18.06%	3.94%	1.36%	2.40%	1.37%	1.07%	7.91%	1.98%	3.23%
Justice related	100.00%	46.93%	27.13%	19.16%	3.76%	1.48%	2.35%	1.30%	0.73%	9.54%	1.65%	3.37%
Facilitating occ.	100.00%	44.55%	25.63%	24.14%	4.53%	2.61%	1.77%	1.61%	0.49%	13.15%	1.55%	2.69%
Education related	100.00%	41.52%	28.16%	23.42%	4.93%	2.07%	2.73%	1.59%	0.69%	11.42%	1.57%	3.27%
Health & welfare rel.	100.00%	36.23%	32.22%	24.96%	3.90%	1.85%	1.91%	1.58%	1.64%	14.15%	1.59%	2.94%
Media rel. occ.	100.00%	43.38%	25.39%	23.12%	4.30%	1.85%	1.91%	1.49%	0.56%	13.00%	2.00%	3.42%
<b>Grouped occ.</b>												
Females-all occup.	4796940	1976380	1192445	1283875	250320	153420	122385	82605	45670	629495	83675	160810
Government related	130265	60535	29700	28800	6360	2145	3850	1995	1185	13310	2640	5350
Justice rel.	12105	5695	2345	2910	535	240	310	105	110	1595	280	765
Facilitating occ.	35435	15780	8875	7970	1320	700	810	480	300	4365	710	1265
Education related	382590	162605	104545	84785	17170	7395	9580	5960	3770	40905	7195	14860
Health & welfare rel.	515550	222650	131370	122955	26275	6165	11760	10035	5520	63190	9555	18420
Media rel. occ.	26960	10550	6750	6520	1225	575	590	290	310	3530	780	1570
<b>Percent distributions</b>												
Females-all occup.	100.00%	41.20%	24.86%	26.76%	5.22%	3.20%	2.55%	1.72%	0.95%	13.12%	1.74%	3.35%
Government related	100.00%	46.70%	22.80%	22.11%	4.88%	1.65%	2.96%	1.53%	0.91%	10.22%	2.03%	4.11%
Justice rel.	100.00%	45.31%	19.37%	24.04%	4.42%	1.98%	2.56%	0.87%	0.91%	13.18%	2.31%	6.32%
Facilitating occ.	100.00%	44.53%	25.05%	22.49%	3.73%	1.98%	2.29%	1.35%	0.85%	12.32%	2.00%	3.57%
Education related	100.00%	42.50%	27.33%	22.16%	4.49%	1.93%	2.50%	1.56%	0.99%	10.69%	1.88%	3.89%
Health & welfare rel.	100.00%	43.17%	25.48%	23.85%	5.10%	1.20%	2.28%	1.95%	1.07%	12.26%	1.86%	3.57%
Media rel. occ.	100.00%	39.13%	25.04%	24.18%	4.54%	2.13%	2.19%	1.08%	1.15%	13.09%	2.89%	5.68%
<b>Differences-males and females</b>												
All occup.		-0.99%	1.07%	1.04%	0.35%	0.38%	-0.04%	0.30%	0.08%	-0.02%	-0.26%	-0.56%
Officials unique govt.		0.23%	5.23%	-4.05%	-0.94%	-0.28%	-0.55%	-0.16%	0.16%	-2.31%	-0.05%	-0.88%
Justice rel.		1.62%	7.76%	-4.88%	-0.66%	-0.50%	-0.21%	0.44%	-0.18%	-3.64%	-0.67%	-2.95%
Facilitating occ.		0.01%	0.58%	1.65%	0.81%	0.63%	-0.52%	0.25%	-0.35%	0.83%	-0.46%	-0.88%
Education related		-0.98%	0.83%	1.26%	0.44%	0.14%	0.22%	0.03%	-0.29%	0.73%	-0.31%	-0.62%
Health & welfare rel.		-6.94%	6.74%	1.11%	-1.19%	0.65%	-0.37%	-0.37%	0.57%	1.90%	-0.27%	-0.63%
Media rel. occ.		4.24%	0.35%	-1.06%	-0.24%	-0.28%	-0.28%	0.42%	-0.57%	-0.09%	-0.89%	-2.26%



Table 11. Labour force by sex and occupation showing ethnic group, Canada, 1981

Occupation Fr/Dth Other Mult. Orig

Grouped occupations

Males-all occup.	29510	96385	428450
Government related	1045	3140	16465
Justice related	335	1205	5925
Facilitating occ.	405	1375	7010
Education related	1205	4465	18985
Health & welfare rel.	465	1575	6525
Media rel. occ.	310	955	3810

Percent distributions

Males-all occup.	0.42%	1.36%	6.05%
Government related	0.44%	1.33%	6.98%
Justice related	0.38%	1.38%	6.78%
Facilitating occ.	0.33%	1.11%	5.69%
Education related	0.44%	1.62%	6.90%
Health & welfare rel.	0.47%	1.59%	6.59%
Media rel. occ.	0.66%	2.03%	8.12%

Grouped occ.

Females-all occup.	23925	75830	344240
Government related	720	2220	10950
Justice rel.	85	275	1365
Facilitating occ.	140	695	2810
Education related	1815	6735	30655
Health & welfare rel.	2410	6260	38675
Media rel. occ.	175	655	3140

Percent distributions

Females-all occup.	0.50%	1.58%	7.18%
Government related	0.55%	1.70%	8.79%
Justice rel.	0.70%	1.94%	11.28%
Facilitating occ.	0.40%	1.96%	7.93%
Education related	0.49%	1.78%	8.01%
Health & welfare rel.	0.47%	1.60%	7.50%
Media rel. occ.	0.65%	2.43%	11.65%

Differences-males and

All occup.	-0.08%	-0.22%	-1.12%
Officials unique govt	-0.11%	-0.37%	-1.41%
Justice rel.	-0.32%	-0.56%	-4.50%
Facilitating occ.	-0.07%	-0.85%	-2.25%
Education related	-0.05%	-0.14%	-1.12%
Health & welfare rel.	0.00%	-0.01%	-0.91%
Media rel. occ.	0.01%	-0.40%	-3.53%

Table 12. Percent distribution by birthplace of detailed industries, Canadian labour force, 1981

Both sexes	Number	Percent	Total	Canada	Out. Can.	U.S.A.	Asia	Oth. OC	U.K.	Sou. Eur.	Oth. Eur.	Europe
All industries	11877040	NA	100.00%	80.80%	19.20%	1.24%	2.80%	2.28%	4.03%	4.18%	4.67%	12.88%
Defence services	121865	25.65%	100.00%	91.52%	8.48%	0.57%	0.36%	0.57%	3.88%	0.34%	2.77%	6.98%
Other federal admin.	262020	55.15%	100.00%	87.50%	12.50%	0.93%	1.80%	1.64%	4.04%	0.92%	3.18%	8.13%
Post office	77595	16.33%	100.00%	88.56%	11.45%	0.63%	2.59%	1.20%	2.91%	1.74%	2.38%	7.04%
Assigned, fed.-adm.	13635	2.87%	100.00%	83.94%	15.99%	2.02%	1.91%	2.38%	3.12%	1.98%	4.58%	9.68%
Total-federal related	475115	100.00%	100.00%	86.60%	11.40%	0.82%	1.56%	1.32%	3.79%	0.93%	2.98%	7.70%
Total administration	241485	87.75%	100.00%	87.69%	12.31%	0.87%	1.01%	1.01%	4.15%	2.23%	3.04%	9.42%
Urban transit systems	33710	12.25%	100.00%	77.11%	22.87%	0.70%	1.81%	3.06%	7.24%	5.65%	4.42%	17.31%
Total-local adm. rel.	275195	100.00%	100.00%	86.40%	13.60%	0.85%	1.10%	1.26%	4.53%	2.65%	3.21%	10.39%
Publishing only	14685	11.42%	100.00%	77.83%	22.17%	2.69%	3.10%	3.51%	6.81%	1.40%	4.66%	12.87%
Publishing and printing	43925	34.15%	100.00%	85.12%	14.88%	1.71%	1.65%	1.47%	5.12%	1.34%	3.59%	10.05%
Radio and television broa	44350	34.48%	100.00%	85.72%	14.28%	1.71%	1.16%	1.80%	4.71%	1.10%	3.79%	9.61%
Advertising services	25665	19.95%	100.00%	79.23%	20.77%	2.59%	2.30%	2.10%	7.15%	1.64%	4.99%	13.77%
Total-media related	128625	100.00%	100.00%	83.32%	16.68%	2.00%	1.78%	1.94%	5.58%	1.33%	4.06%	10.96%
Elem. & sec. schools	516645	63.52%	100.00%	85.28%	14.72%	1.76%	1.13%	1.73%	4.37%	1.98%	3.75%	10.11%
Univ. and colleges	137430	16.90%	100.00%	68.98%	31.01%	5.52%	4.73%	3.31%	7.42%	2.62%	7.40%	17.45%
Post-sec. non-univers.	50980	6.27%	100.00%	80.15%	19.85%	2.75%	1.86%	2.25%	5.62%	1.69%	5.69%	13.00%
Other transportation	28290	3.48%	100.00%	91.29%	8.71%	0.85%	0.55%	0.74%	2.88%	0.87%	2.83%	6.57%
Libraries, museums etc.	26675	3.27%	100.00%	80.33%	19.67%	2.46%	2.06%	2.03%	7.32%	1.58%	4.22%	13.12%
Educ., n.e.s. & assigned	24485	3.01%	100.00%	80.11%	19.89%	2.35%	3.25%	2.29%	3.23%	3.08%	5.70%	12.01%
Art & perform. arts schoo	11670	1.43%	100.00%	77.12%	22.88%	4.88%	2.10%	1.37%	6.26%	1.63%	6.64%	14.52%
Voc., trade & bus. sch.	9575	1.17%	100.00%	85.21%	14.79%	2.05%	1.99%	1.73%	4.56%	0.63%	3.83%	9.02%
Kind. & nursery schools	7685	0.94%	100.00%	76.51%	23.42%	2.02%	2.73%	3.19%	8.65%	1.82%	5.01%	15.48%
Total-education rel.	813355	100.00%	100.00%	81.90%	18.10%	2.51%	1.90%	2.03%	5.05%	2.03%	4.59%	11.66%
Hospitals	476600	66.33%	100.00%	80.94%	19.06%	1.10%	3.64%	3.69%	4.18%	2.40%	4.05%	10.63%
Related health care insts	62950	9.03%	100.00%	79.18%	20.81%	1.00%	3.36%	5.33%	4.58%	1.95%	4.59%	11.12%
Welfare organizations	157935	22.64%	100.00%	83.89%	16.11%	1.74%	1.88%	2.60%	4.44%	1.56%	3.88%	9.89%
Total-health & welfare rel.	697485	100.00%	100.00%	81.45%	18.55%	1.24%	3.22%	3.59%	4.27%	2.17%	4.06%	10.50%
Other facilitating institutions												
Emp. agenc. & pers. suppl	24735	46.71%	100.00%	79.52%	20.48%	1.64%	2.37%	4.16%	7.18%	1.23%	3.90%	12.31%
Labour org. & trade assoc	28215	53.29%	100.00%	82.99%	17.01%	1.31%	1.70%	1.93%	6.06%	2.06%	3.95%	12.07%
Total-facilitating institut	52950	100.00%	100.00%	81.37%	18.63%	1.46%	2.01%	2.97%	6.58%	1.67%	3.93%	12.18%

Table 13. Percent distribution by ethnic group of detailed industries, Canadian labour force, 1981

Industry	Total	British	French	Oth. sing	German	Italian	Ukrainian	Dutch	Native	Other	Mult-orig
Both sexes-All industries	100.00%	40.61%	25.50%	27.39%	5.43%	3.42%	2.53%	1.90%	1.00%	13.11%	6.51%
Federal related-total	100.00%	45.38%	29.17%	18.28%	3.86%	1.27%	2.38%	1.29%	1.26%	8.22%	7.17%
Defence services	100.00%	52.27%	26.89%	13.05%	3.93%	0.64%	1.56%	1.43%	0.71%	4.78%	7.79%
Other federal administration	100.00%	43.31%	29.57%	19.79%	3.83%	1.38%	2.53%	1.29%	1.64%	9.13%	7.32%
Post office	100.00%	41.23%	31.80%	20.86%	3.96%	1.84%	3.27%	1.02%	0.58%	10.19%	6.11%
Assigned	100.00%	47.16%	26.70%	21.34%	3.15%	1.76%	1.69%	1.54%	2.97%	10.23%	4.80%
Local adm. related-total	100.00%	42.01%	27.68%	24.05%	4.39%	2.90%	2.78%	1.48%	4.10%	8.41%	6.26%
Local administration	100.00%	42.32%	27.01%	24.15%	4.44%	2.61%	2.83%	1.48%	4.61%	8.18%	6.51%
Urban transit systems	100.00%	39.77%	32.45%	23.33%	4.00%	4.94%	2.36%	1.50%	0.42%	10.12%	4.45%
Media related-total	100.00%	46.37%	23.44%	21.67%	4.21%	2.14%	2.28%	1.44%	0.39%	11.41%	8.32%
Publishing only	100.00%	47.19%	21.65%	23.73%	3.17%	2.21%	1.70%	1.50%	0.27%	14.88%	7.42%
Publishing and printing	100.00%	50.71%	19.19%	21.82%	5.11%	2.04%	2.86%	1.57%	0.36%	9.86%	8.28%
Radio and TV broadcasting	100.00%	41.33%	30.56%	19.63%	3.73%	1.87%	2.02%	1.24%	0.45%	10.32%	8.50%
Advertising services	100.00%	47.17%	19.48%	24.76%	4.11%	2.73%	2.03%	1.52%	0.41%	13.97%	8.59%
Education related-total	100.00%	41.95%	27.49%	23.38%	4.75%	2.35%	2.60%	1.65%	0.88%	11.16%	7.18%
Element. and second. schools	100.00%	42.31%	28.59%	22.24%	4.75%	2.56%	2.90%	1.61%	0.95%	9.47%	6.86%
Universities and colleges	100.00%	40.93%	21.62%	29.15%	5.06%	2.20%	2.14%	1.63%	0.29%	17.83%	8.30%
Post-sec. non-university	100.00%	37.50%	35.16%	20.50%	3.68%	1.71%	1.94%	1.50%	0.54%	11.13%	6.84%
Other transportation	100.00%	39.86%	39.54%	15.22%	4.26%	0.95%	1.50%	2.12%	1.06%	5.32%	5.39%
Libraries, mus. & oth. recos.	100.00%	50.27%	16.03%	23.97%	4.79%	1.97%	1.84%	2.10%	0.56%	12.71%	9.72%
Other educ./n.e.s. & assoc.)	100.00%	34.78%	32.06%	27.69%	4.86%	2.37%	2.55%	1.59%	3.23%	13.09%	5.47%
Schools of art & perform. arts	100.00%	43.06%	17.91%	28.45%	6.86%	2.44%	2.53%	2.44%	0.21%	13.97%	10.58%
Voc., trade & business schools	100.00%	49.92%	21.55%	20.92%	4.25%	1.31%	2.46%	0.89%	2.52%	9.49%	7.60%
Kind. & nursery schools	100.00%	55.30%	10.67%	25.37%	5.27%	2.41%	2.02%	2.15%	0.85%	12.69%	8.65%
Health & welfare rel.-total	100.00%	40.02%	29.42%	23.98%	4.88%	1.76%	2.30%	1.75%	0.87%	12.42%	6.58%
Hospitals	100.00%	38.77%	30.59%	24.12%	4.61%	1.88%	2.38%	1.58%	0.58%	13.09%	6.52%
Related health care inst.	100.00%	50.05%	16.51%	26.89%	6.66%	1.27%	2.64%	2.45%	0.99%	12.88%	6.55%
Welfare organizations	100.00%	39.79%	31.03%	22.40%	4.98%	1.61%	1.92%	1.97%	1.71%	10.23%	6.77%
Facilitating inst.-total	100.00%	45.65%	23.06%	23.09%	3.95%	2.29%	2.11%	1.70%	1.03%	12.01%	8.21%
Emp. agencies & pers. suppl.	100.00%	50.43%	14.84%	25.47%	4.53%	2.12%	2.26%	2.12%	1.31%	13.12%	9.26%
Labour org. and trade assoc.	100.00%	41.45%	30.27%	21.00%	3.44%	2.45%	1.97%	1.33%	0.78%	11.04%	7.28%

Table 13. Percent distribution by ethnic group of detailed industries, Canadian labour force, 1981

Industry	Br/Fr.	Br/Oth	Fr/Oth	Other
Both sexes-All industries	1.59%	3.02%	0.45%	1.45%
Federal related-total	2.25%	3.07%	0.48%	1.37%
Defence services	2.60%	3.31%	0.51%	1.36%
Other federal administration	2.30%	3.10%	0.49%	1.43%
Post office	1.66%	2.75%	0.43%	1.27%
Assigned	1.54%	2.09%	0.40%	0.92%
Local adm. related-total	1.51%	3.00%	0.36%	1.40%
Local administration	1.56%	3.13%	0.38%	1.44%
Urban transit systems	1.13%	2.03%	0.21%	1.08%
Media related-total	2.13%	3.82%	0.58%	1.81%
Publishing only	2.25%	3.61%	0.41%	1.26%
Publishing and printing	1.87%	3.88%	0.65%	1.88%
Radio and TV broadcasting	2.38%	3.73%	0.46%	1.93%
Advertising services	2.09%	3.97%	0.74%	1.79%
Education related-total	1.67%	3.46%	0.45%	1.61%
Element. and second. schools	1.63%	3.30%	0.45%	1.48%
Universities and colleges	1.72%	4.05%	0.50%	2.03%
Post-sec. non-university	1.69%	3.13%	0.43%	1.60%
Other transportation	1.52%	2.30%	0.39%	1.13%
Libraries, mus. & oth. repos.	2.18%	4.97%	0.36%	2.22%
Other educ.(n.e.s. & assign.)	1.69%	2.47%	0.20%	1.27%
Schools of art & perform. arts	1.80%	5.70%	0.51%	2.44%
Voc., trade & business schools	2.25%	3.25%	0.52%	1.52%
Kind. & nursery schools	1.63%	4.49%	0.39%	1.95%
Health & welfare rel.-total	1.68%	3.06%	0.44%	1.41%
Hospitals	1.64%	3.09%	0.44%	1.36%
Related health care inst.	1.95%	2.84%	0.41%	1.37%
Welfare organizations	1.68%	3.08%	0.44%	1.57%
Facilitating inst.-total	2.00%	3.84%	0.44%	1.92%
Emp. agencies & pers. suppl.	2.10%	4.47%	0.55%	2.16%
Labour org. and trade assoc.	1.91%	3.30%	0.35%	1.70%

Table 14. Table 14. Percent distributions by birthplace of detailed occupations, Canadian labour force, 1981

Occupation	Total	Percent	Canada	Out. Can.	U.S.A.	Asia	Oth. OC	U.K.	Sou. Eur.	Oth. Eur.	Eur.
Photographers-3315	100.001		75.8%	24.11%	2.46%	1.51%	2.18%	6.19%	2.57%	9.21%	17.97%
Radio/TV announcers-3337*	100.001		90.82%	9.26%	2.14%	0.34%	1.03%	2.49%	0.94%	2.32%	5.75%
Radio & tv eq. oper-9551*	100.001		86.54%	13.33%	1.26%	1.51%	2.14%	3.65%	0.88%	3.90%	8.43%
Additional occupations included in Minor groups above											
Govt. administrators-1113	23565	6.44%	20410	3150	240	280	325	1260	160	885	2305
Inspect. etc., govt.-1116	26550	7.25%	22650	3895	205	435	445	1460	290	1060	2810
Elem. & kind. teach.-2731	173275	26.34%	150940	22335	2860	1970	2960	6565	2735	5245	14545
Sec. school teachers-2733	137455	20.89%	115190	22265	2995	1865	3555	5800	2145	5905	13850
Social workers-2331	31240	5.08%	26045	5195	1010	600	715	1330	320	1220	2870
Occ. in welfare-2333	42645	6.94%	36670	5980	800	585	750	2070	415	1360	3845
Supvsrs.,nurs. & rel.-3130	21240	3.46%	17560	3685	255	585	610	1375	160	700	2235
Registered nurses-3131	175570	28.57%	145600	29975	1980	7555	6780	7465	850	5345	13660
Reg. nursing assts.-3134	46395	7.55%	40575	5820	295	1055	1590	1025	385	1470	2880
Nursing attendants-3135	76765	12.49%	61025	15735	730	2645	4915	2780	1450	3215	7445
Govt. administrators-1113	100.001	6.44%	86.61%	13.37%	1.02%	1.19%	1.38%	5.35%	0.68%	3.76%	9.78%
Inspect. etc., govt.-1116	100.00%	7.25%	85.31%	14.67%	0.77%	1.64%	1.68%	5.50%	1.09%	3.99%	10.58%
Elem. & kind. teach.-2731	100.001	26.34%	87.11%	12.89%	1.65%	1.14%	1.71%	3.79%	1.58%	3.03%	8.39%
Sec. school teachers-2733	100.001	20.89%	83.80%	16.20%	2.18%	1.36%	2.59%	4.22%	1.56%	4.30%	10.08%
Social workers-2331	100.001	5.08%	83.37%	16.63%	3.23%	1.92%	2.29%	4.26%	1.02%	3.91%	9.19%
Occ. in welfare-2333	100.001	6.94%	85.99%	14.02%	1.88%	1.37%	1.76%	4.85%	0.97%	3.19%	9.02%
Supvsrs.,nurs. & rel.-313	100.001	3.46%	82.67%	17.35%	1.20%	2.75%	2.87%	6.47%	0.75%	3.30%	10.52%
Registered nurses-3131	100.00%	28.57%	80.93%	17.07%	1.13%	4.30%	3.86%	4.25%	0.48%	3.04%	7.78%
Reg. nursing assts.-3134	100.001	7.55%	87.46%	12.54%	0.64%	2.27%	3.43%	2.21%	0.83%	3.17%	6.21%
Nursing attendants-3135	100.00%	12.49%	79.50%	20.50%	0.95%	3.45%	6.46%	3.62%	1.89%	4.19%	9.70%



Table 14. Table 14. Percent distributions by birthplace of detailed occupations, Canadian labour force, 1981

Occupation	Total	Percent	Canada	Out. Can.	U.S.A.	Asia	Oth. OC	U.K.	Sou. Eur.	Oth. Eur.	Eur.
Both sexes-all occup.	11877035	NA	9596880	2280160	147030	332315	270960	478995	496215	554645	1529855
Facilitating occupations	158825	100.00%	126855	31975	3430	2370	2635	10090	3420	10030	23540
General managers-1130	86225	54.29%	65055	21175	2205	1570	1570	6065	2425	7340	15830
Personnel managers-1136	26010	16.38%	22430	3580	410	190	340	1385	355	900	2640
Personnel officers-1174	32100	20.21%	27575	4525	550	300	375	1905	340	1055	3300
Train. off & Inst-2797	14490	9.12%	11795	2695	265	310	350	735	300	735	1770
Facilitating occupations	100.00%	79.87%	20.13%	2.16%	1.49%	1.66%	6.35%	2.15%	6.32%	14.82%	
General managers-1130	100.00%	75.45%	24.56%	2.56%	1.82%	1.82%	7.03%	2.81%	8.51%	18.36%	
Personnel managers-1136	100.00%	86.24%	13.76%	1.58%	0.73%	1.31%	5.32%	1.36%	3.46%	10.15%	
Personnel officers-1174	100.00%	85.90%	14.10%	1.71%	0.93%	1.17%	5.93%	1.06%	3.29%	10.28%	
Train. off & Inst-2797	100.00%	81.40%	18.60%	1.83%	2.14%	2.42%	5.07%	2.07%	5.07%	12.22%	
Government related	366145	100.00%	322820	43330	3710	5460	4935	15305	3300	10620	29225
Clerks, nec-4199	91325	24.94%	79005	12320	1070	1485	1955	4215	1075	2520	7810
Officials unique govt.	68040	18.59%	58850	9210	765	890	915	3610	590	2440	6640
Oth-armed forces-6117	55115	15.05%	51585	3530	190	110	215	1650	125	1240	3015
Mail & post clerks-4173	43145	11.78%	36375	6775	365	1710	915	1630	845	1310	3785
Life sciences	29040	7.93%	23700	5335	720	985	565	1335	270	1460	3065
Mail carriers-4172	25100	6.86%	23175	1925	115	210	100	690	300	510	1500
Firefighters-6111+	24435	6.67%	23030	1415	165	5	40	750	45	410	1205
Off. armed forces-6116+	16665	4.55%	14760	1900	150	40	160	1065	25	460	1550
other-6119+	13260	3.62%	12340	920	170	25	70	360	25	270	655
Government related	100.00%	86.17%	11.83%	1.01%	1.49%	1.35%	4.18%	0.90%	2.96%	7.98%	
Clerks, nec-4199	100.00%	86.51%	13.49%	1.17%	1.63%	2.14%	4.62%	1.18%	2.76%	6.55%	
Officials unique govt.	100.00%	86.47%	13.53%	1.12%	1.31%	1.34%	5.30%	0.87%	3.59%	9.76%	
Oth-armed forces-6117	100.00%	93.60%	6.40%	0.34%	0.20%	0.39%	2.99%	0.23%	2.25%	5.47%	
Mail & post clerks-4173	100.00%	84.31%	15.70%	0.85%	3.96%	2.12%	3.78%	1.96%	3.04%	8.77%	
Life sciences	100.00%	81.61%	18.37%	2.48%	3.39%	1.95%	4.60%	0.93%	5.03%	10.55%	
Mail carriers-4172	100.00%	92.33%	7.67%	0.46%	0.84%	0.40%	2.75%	1.20%	2.03%	5.98%	
Firefighters-6111+	100.00%	94.25%	5.75%	0.68%	0.02%	0.16%	3.07%	0.18%	1.68%	4.93%	
Off. armed forces-6116+	100.00%	88.57%	11.40%	0.90%	0.24%	0.96%	6.39%	0.15%	2.76%	9.30%	
other-6119+	100.00%	93.06%	6.94%	1.28%	0.19%	0.53%	2.71%	0.19%	2.04%	6.94%	
Justice rel.	99505	100.00%	89000	10500	1140	715	820	4225	660	2480	7625
police-6112	55105	55.38%	50160	4940	255	125	260	2960	245	1095	4300
Occ. in law	44400	44.62%	38640	5560	685	590	560	1725	415	1395	3525
Justice rel.	100.00%	89.44%	10.56%	1.15%	0.72%	0.82%	4.71%	0.66%	2.49%	7.86%	
police-6112	100.00%	91.03%	8.96%	0.46%	0.23%	0.47%	5.37%	0.44%	1.99%	7.80%	
Occ. in law	100.00%	87.48%	12.52%	1.99%	1.33%	1.26%	3.89%	0.93%	3.12%	7.94%	
Education related	657895	100.00%	545170	112720	17565	11845	14405	31880	9195	27830	68905
Elem. & Sec. teach	349585	53.14%	299210	50380	6700	4505	7190	13980	5465	12540	31985
Library & file clerks	52055	7.91%	42255	9800	835	1605	1650	3045	905	1760	5710
Bus drivers-9171	51240	7.79%	45095	6140	465	395	645	2240	665	1730	4635
University teach	46025	7.00%	27850	18175	4440	2820	1835	4125	800	4155	9080
Commun. coll. & post-sec.	36700	5.58%	28405	8305	1390	800	1000	2125	445	2545	5115
Admin. in teach-1137	35175	5.35%	29895	5270	865	270	570	2015	215	1335	3565
Occ. in library, museums	24615	3.74%	20030	4590	850	565	395	1390	155	1235	2780
Teach ext stud.-2795	19835	3.01%	17315	2520	505	160	395	785	170	505	1460
Fine arts-2792	18440	2.80%	14445	3985	950	395	255	1120	200	1065	2385
Oth. teach-2799	12760	1.94%	10670	1890	255	215	245	530	100	545	1175

Table 14. Table 14. Percent distributions by birthplace of detailed occupations. Canadian labour force, 1981

Occupation	Total	Percent	Canada	Out. Can.	U.S.A.	Asia	Oth. OC	U.K.	Sou. Eur.	Oth. Eur.	Eur.
Other soc.-sciences†	11465	1.74%	9800	1665	310	115	225	525	75	415	1015
Post-second.-2793+	6405	0.97%	5365	1050	150	110	115	265	65	345	675
Commun.-college-2791	30295	4.60%	23040	7255	1240	690	885	1860	380	2200	4440
Education related	100.00%		82.87%	17.13%	2.67%	1.80%	2.19%	4.85%	1.40%	4.23%	10.47%
Elem. & Sec. teach	100.00%		85.59%	14.41%	1.92%	1.29%	2.06%	4.00%	1.56%	3.59%	9.15%
Library & file clerks	100.00%		81.17%	18.83%	1.60%	3.08%	3.17%	5.85%	1.74%	3.38%	10.97%
Bus drivers-9171	100.00%		86.01%	11.98%	0.91%	0.77%	1.26%	4.37%	1.30%	3.38%	9.05%
University teach	100.00%		60.51%	39.49%	9.65%	6.13%	3.99%	8.96%	1.74%	9.03%	19.73%
Commun.coll. & post-sec.	100.00%		77.40%	22.63%	3.79%	2.18%	2.72%	5.79%	1.21%	6.93%	13.94%
Admin. in teach-1133	100.00%		84.99%	14.98%	2.46%	0.77%	1.62%	5.73%	0.61%	3.80%	10.14%
Occ. in library, museums	100.00%		81.37%	18.65%	3.45%	2.30%	1.60%	5.65%	0.63%	5.02%	11.29%
Teach exc stud.-2795	100.00%		87.30%	12.70%	2.55%	0.81%	1.99%	3.96%	0.86%	2.55%	7.36%
Fine arts-2792	100.00%		76.34%	21.61%	5.15%	2.14%	1.38%	6.07%	1.08%	5.78%	12.93%
Oth. teach-2799	100.00%		85.19%	14.81%	2.00%	1.68%	1.92%	4.15%	0.78%	4.27%	9.21%
Other soc.-sciences†	100.00%		85.48%	14.52%	2.70%	1.00%	1.96%	4.58%	0.65%	3.62%	8.85%
Post-second.-2793+	100.00%		83.76%	16.39%	2.34%	1.72%	1.80%	4.14%	1.01%	5.39%	10.54%
Commun.-college-2791	100.00%		76.05%	23.95%	4.09%	2.28%	2.92%	6.14%	1.25%	7.26%	14.66%
Health & welfare rel.	614580	100.00%	501745	112845	9055	21685	22700	27515	8640	23250	59405
Nursing occ	366255	59.59%	300745	65510	4260	13290	15535	15655	3750	13020	32425
Social work & rel.	82780	13.47%	70200	12575	2060	1395	1605	3740	865	2910	7515
Child-care occ.-6147	45610	7.42%	37815	7800	770	1045	1710	2450	425	1400	4275
Food prep.-nec.-6129	33900	5.52%	24485	9415	310	2115	1505	1245	2480	1760	5485
Med.-lab tech-3156	33340	5.42%	24850	8480	420	2690	1275	1615	465	2015	4095
Oth. occ in health-3169	13160	2.14%	11065	2100	120	340	295	560	250	535	1345
Adm.-med & health-1134	11120	1.81%	8965	2155	255	155	220	900	125	500	1525
Radiolog. tech.-3155+	9320	1.52%	8065	1255	90	170	180	470	95	250	815
Psychologists-2315	8405	1.37%	6720	1690	515	195	170	295	100	415	810
Mgt. soc. science-1132	7435	1.21%	6065	1375	230	80	130	510	70	355	935
Dietitians-3152+	3255	0.53%	2760	490	25	210	75	75	15	90	180
Health & welfare rel.	100.00%		81.64%	18.36%	1.47%	3.53%	3.69%	4.48%	1.41%	3.78%	9.67%
Nursing occ	100.00%		82.11%	17.89%	1.16%	3.63%	4.24%	4.27%	1.02%	3.55%	8.95%
Social work & rel.	100.00%		84.80%	15.19%	2.49%	1.69%	1.94%	4.52%	1.04%	3.52%	9.08%
Child-care occ.-6147	100.00%		82.91%	17.10%	1.69%	2.29%	3.75%	5.37%	0.93%	3.07%	9.37%
Food prep.-nec.-6129	100.00%		72.23%	27.77%	0.91%	6.24%	4.44%	3.67%	7.32%	5.19%	16.18%
Med.-lab tech-3156	100.00%		74.57%	25.43%	1.26%	8.07%	3.82%	4.84%	1.39%	6.04%	12.28%
Oth. occ in health-3169	100.00%		84.08%	15.96%	0.91%	2.58%	2.24%	4.26%	1.90%	4.07%	10.22%
Adm.-med & health-1134	100.00%		80.62%	19.38%	2.29%	1.39%	1.98%	8.09%	1.12%	4.50%	13.71%
Radiolog. tech.-3155+	100.00%		86.53%	13.47%	0.97%	1.82%	1.93%	5.04%	1.02%	2.68%	8.74%
Psychologists-2315	100.00%		79.95%	20.11%	6.13%	2.32%	2.02%	3.51%	1.19%	4.94%	9.64%
Mgt. soc. science-1132	100.00%		81.57%	18.49%	3.09%	1.08%	1.75%	6.86%	0.94%	4.77%	12.58%
Dietitians-3152+	100.00%		84.79%	15.05%	0.77%	6.45%	2.30%	2.30%	0.46%	2.76%	5.53%
Media rel. occ.	73910	100.00%	57990	15915	2280	1695	1600	4505	1230	4605	10340
Occ. in writing	36635	49.57%	26385	8250	1460	820	930	2305	500	2235	5040
Adv.& ill. artists-3314	18510	25.04%	14070	4435	425	660	330	1355	410	1255	3020
Photographers-3315	8960	12.12%	6800	2160	220	135	195	555	230	825	1610
Radio/TV announcers-3337+	5830	7.89%	5295	540	125	20	60	145	55	135	335
Radio & tv eq. oper-9551+	3975	5.38%	3440	530	50	60	85	145	35	155	335
Media rel. occ.	100.00%		78.46%	21.53%	3.06%	2.29%	2.16%	6.10%	1.66%	6.23%	13.99%
Occ. in writing	100.00%		77.48%	22.52%	3.99%	2.24%	2.54%	6.29%	1.36%	6.10%	13.76%
Adv.& ill. artists-3314	100.00%		76.01%	23.96%	2.30%	3.57%	1.78%	7.32%	2.22%	6.78%	16.32%

Table 15. Percent distribution by ethnic group of detailed occupations, Canadian labour force, 1981

Occupation	Total	Percent	British	French	Oth. sing	German	Italian	Ukrainian	Dutch	Native	Other
Both sexes-all occup.	11877035		4823220	3028315	3252810	644645	406600	300165	225650	118695	1557060
Government related	366145	100.00%	171535	95820	71395	15655	5360	9520	5230	3700	31965
Clerks, nec-4199	91325	24.94%	41775	22600	20070	4215	1965	2665	1360	615	9250
Officials unique govt.	68060	18.59%	31980	17195	14450	3055	915	2120	910	1385	6070
Oth.-armed forces-6117	55115	15.05%	26980	17300	6565	2090	305	655	710	460	2340
Mail & post clerks-4173	43145	11.78%	18515	11090	10690	1790	890	1535	495	290	5680
Life sciences	29040	7.93%	12060	7480	6880	1355	355	645	710	135	3685
Mail carriers-4172	25100	6.86%	10955	8235	4295	970	470	685	260	105	1805
Firefighters-6111	24435	6.67%	13185	5370	4075	1040	275	665	335	560	1260
Off. armed forces-6116*	16665	4.55%	9300	3725	2100	565	55	290	240	40	905
other-6119	13260	3.62%	6785	2825	2270	575	130	260	210	110	970
Justice rel.	99505	100.00%	46505	26055	19655	3820	1535	2365	1245	750	9930
Police-6112	55105	55.38%	26575	16645	8795	2420	630	1340	930	620	2845
Occ. in law	44400	44.62%	19930	9410	10860	1400	905	1025	315	130	7085
Facilitating occ.	156825	100.00%	70745	40500	37760	6910	3920	2995	2465	910	20585
General managers-1130	86125	54.29%	38290	19475	23620	4215	2450	1275	1490	240	13955
Personnel officers-1174	32100	20.21%	15140	8115	6360	1055	645	810	345	395	3115
Personnel managers-1136	26010	16.38%	11060	8995	4430	975	530	600	310	120	1900
Train. off & Inst-2797	14490	9.12%	6255	3915	3350	665	295	310	320	155	1615
Education related	657895	100.00%	276915	182070	149270	30745	13100	17085	10325	5675	72350
Elem. & Sec. teach.	349585	53.14%	146935	98055	78185	16250	8235	10095	5310	2900	35415
Library & file clerks	52055	7.91%	23920	10170	13560	2395	1360	1320	830	415	7265
Bus drivers-9171	51240	7.79%	21605	17110	10005	2890	650	1215	1140	815	3295
University teach.	46025	7.00%	18510	8660	14625	2360	710	855	685	110	9910
Comm. coll. & post-sec.	36700	5.58%	14515	11705	7845	1535	495	765	515	150	4370
Admin. in teach-1137	35175	5.35%	16165	9905	6765	1585	510	970	520	205	2960
Occ. in library, museums	24615	3.74%	10285	7345	5105	1025	230	475	335	160	2875
Teach exc. stud.-2795	19825	3.01%	7085	8280	3140	630	280	385	280	105	1465
Fine arts-2792	18440	2.80%	7920	3555	4965	1190	350	490	365	95	2490
Oth. teach-2799	12760	1.94%	4290	5270	2325	340	165	215	105	290	1205
Other soc. science	11465	1.74%	5685	2015	2750	545	135	306	240	430	1100
Post-second.-2793*	6405	0.97%	2520	2225	1220	255	105	180	45	5	625
Commun. college-2791	30295	4.60%	11995	9480	6625	1280	390	585	470	145	3745
Health & welfare rel.	614580	100.00%	258430	163280	147670	30140	7995	13650	11595	7145	77205
Nursing occ.	366255	59.59%	155800	103790	81390	17985	3520	7635	6875	2485	42910
Social work & rel.	82780	13.47%	34880	19350	21240	3730	1225	1840	1590	3240	9615
Child-care occ.-6147	45610	7.42%	20655	11650	9690	2370	475	720	1015	755	4370
Food prep. nec-6129	33900	5.52%	13005	6085	12470	1920	1280	1225	595	340	7115
Med. lab tech-3156	33340	5.42%	12420	7440	10825	1825	605	960	610	50	6765
Oth. occ. in health-3169*	13160	2.14%	5160	3785	3200	640	325	265	260	45	1665
Adv.-med & health-1134*	11120	1.81%	5580	2350	2495	500	160	360	170	25	1275
Radiolog. tech.-3155*	9320	1.52%	3710	2740	2145	470	125	315	130	40	1080
Psychologists-2315*	8405	1.37%	3145	2560	1965	310	140	125	130	30	1240
Mat. soc. science-1132	7435	1.21%	2820	2610	1445	275	110	130	145	125	675
Dietitians-3152*	3255	0.53%	1255	920	805	115	30	75	75	10	495
Media rel. occ.	73910	100.00%	30915	18670	17375	3245	1445	1495	990	580	9635

Table 15. Percent distribution by ethnic group of detailed occupations, Canadian labour force, 1981

Occupation	Total	Percent British	French	Oth. sing	German	Italian	Ukrainian	Dutch	Native	Other
Fine arts-2792	100.00%	42.95%	19.28%	26.93%	6.45%	1.90%	2.66%	1.98%	0.52%	13.50%
Oth. teach-2799	100.00%	33.62%	41.30%	18.22%	2.66%	1.29%	1.68%	0.82%	2.27%	9.44%
Other soc-science	100.00%	49.59%	17.58%	23.99%	4.75%	1.18%	2.62%	2.09%	3.75%	9.59%
Post-second-2793+	100.00%	39.34%	34.74%	19.05%	3.98%	1.64%	2.81%	0.70%	0.08%	9.76%
Commun.college-2791	100.00%	39.59%	31.29%	21.87%	4.23%	1.29%	1.93%	1.55%	0.48%	12.36%
Health & welfare rel.	100.00%	42.05%	26.57%	24.03%	4.90%	1.30%	2.22%	1.89%	1.16%	12.56%
Nursing occ	100.00%	42.54%	28.34%	22.22%	4.91%	0.96%	2.08%	1.88%	0.68%	11.72%
Social work & rel.	100.00%	42.14%	23.38%	25.66%	4.51%	1.48%	2.22%	1.92%	3.91%	11.62%
Child-care occ.-c147	100.00%	45.29%	25.54%	21.25%	5.20%	1.04%	1.58%	2.23%	1.66%	9.58%
Food prep.-c124	100.00%	38.36%	17.95%	36.78%	5.66%	3.78%	3.61%	1.76%	1.00%	20.99%
Med/lab tech-315+	100.00%	37.25%	22.32%	32.47%	5.47%	1.81%	2.88%	1.83%	0.15%	20.29%
Oth. occ in health-315+	100.00%	39.21%	28.76%	24.32%	4.86%	2.47%	2.01%	1.98%	0.34%	12.65%
Adm-med & health-1134+	100.00%	50.18%	21.13%	22.44%	4.50%	1.44%	3.24%	1.53%	0.22%	11.47%
Radiology tech.-3155+	100.00%	39.81%	29.40%	23.02%	5.04%	1.34%	3.38%	1.39%	0.43%	11.59%
Psychologists-2715+	100.00%	37.42%	30.46%	23.38%	3.69%	1.67%	1.49%	1.55%	0.36%	14.75%
Mot. soc. science-1111	100.00%	37.93%	35.10%	19.44%	3.70%	1.42%	1.75%	1.95%	1.69%	9.08%
Interpreters-3151+	100.00%	38.56%	28.21%	24.73%	3.53%	0.92%	2.30%	2.30%	0.31%	15.21%
Media rel. occ.	100.00%	41.83%	25.26%	23.51%	4.39%	1.96%	2.01%	1.34%	0.78%	13.04%
Occ. in writing	100.00%	41.41%	27.99%	21.40%	3.55%	1.60%	1.57%	1.11%	0.93%	12.64%
Adv. & ill. artists-2714	100.00%	41.22%	23.12%	26.55%	5.35%	2.40%	2.35%	1.54%	0.46%	14.32%
Photographers-2715+	100.00%	39.62%	22.45%	28.96%	6.42%	2.68%	2.51%	1.47%	0.32%	15.23%
Radio/TV announcers-2717+	100.00%	46.05%	27.50%	20.15%	3.69%	2.14%	2.14%	1.20%	1.46%	9.95%
Radio & tv eq. oper-9551+	100.00%	47.30%	18.99%	21.38%	4.15%	1.26%	3.14%	1.76%	1.01%	10.31%
Additional occupations included in Minor groups above										
Govt. adm.-1111	100.00%	45.49%	29.45%	18.50%	3.93%	1.02%	2.57%	1.17%	1.68%	8.17%
Insp. & reg.off-1111	100.00%	47.21%	24.16%	22.00%	4.82%	1.77%	3.56%	1.36%	0.49%	9.96%
Elem. & hnd.-2711	100.00%	44.18%	26.09%	21.77%	4.71%	2.60%	2.77%	1.62%	0.64%	9.43%
Secondary-2712	100.00%	39.96%	30.68%	22.28%	4.52%	2.24%	3.11%	1.39%	0.21%	10.78%
Social workers-2711	100.00%	40.27%	25.58%	25.30%	4.13%	1.44%	2.14%	1.84%	2.40%	13.27%
Occ in welfare-2711	100.00%	44.05%	21.26%	25.71%	4.82%	1.41%	2.33%	1.98%	4.97%	10.24%
Supvns. nursing-3151	100.00%	44.30%	32.77%	17.00%	4.10%	0.64%	1.72%	1.27%	0.26%	8.92%
Reg. nurses-3131	100.00%	45.80%	23.99%	22.32%	5.05%	0.77%	2.16%	1.83%	0.37%	12.13%
Reg. nurs. asst-3134	100.00%	37.18%	40.05%	17.03%	4.10%	0.60%	1.55%	1.75%	0.79%	8.28%
Nursing attends-3135	100.00%	36.25%	33.68%	24.59%	5.20%	1.33%	2.15%	2.28%	1.07%	12.55%



Table 15. Percent distribution by ethnic group of detailed occupations, Canadian labour force, 1981

Occupation	Br/Fr	Br/Oth	Fr/Oth	Other	Tot.	mult Work 80/81	Aborg.	Vis. min
Occ. in writing	885	1615	220	650	3370	38335	520	1395
Adv. & ill. artists-3314	370	760	120	435	1685	19650	160	1040
Photographers-3315*	205	335	45	220	805	9665	40	405
Radio/TV announcers-3337*	120	240	40	200	600	6145	160	130
Radio & tv ec. op.-9551*	140	185	60	105	490	4175	50	135
Additional occupations inc								
Govern. adm.-1113	395	735	80	335	1545	24485	490	600
Inspt. & reg.off-1116	505	800	90	365	1760	27860	175	880
Elem. & kind.-2731	3230	6645	895	3010	13780	186950	1585	4615
Secondary-2733	2240	4665	695	2135	9735	144550	495	5100
Social workers-2331	645	1315	145	660	2765	33215	945	1385
Occ in welfare-2333	900	1800	255	875	3830	55150	3035	1770
Supvsrs. nursing-3130	335	665	75	185	1260	22580	80	1180
Reg. nurses-3131	3640	6625	890	2690	13845	190690	1035	14375
Reg. nurs. asst-3134	700	1165	200	600	2665	50740	535	2920
Nursing attende-3135	1195	1830	245	930	4200	87300	1230	8105
Percent distribution								
Occupation								
Both sexes-all occup.	1.59%	3.02%	0.45%	1.45%	6.51%	100.00%	1.34%	4.92%
Government related	2.00%	3.54%	0.48%	1.46%	7.48%	100.00%	1.29%	2.97%
Clerks, nec-4199	1.92%	3.60%	0.49%	1.52%	7.53%	100.00%	0.83%	3.59%
Officials unique govt.	1.82%	2.96%	0.36%	1.37%	6.52%	100.00%	2.31%	2.49%
Oth.-armed forces-4117	2.69%	3.07%	0.58%	1.42%	7.75%	100.00%	1.23%	1.03%
Mail & post clerks-4172	1.51%	3.37%	0.48%	1.25%	6.61%	100.00%	0.91%	6.60%
Life sciences	1.82%	4.89%	0.50%	1.61%	9.02%	100.00%	0.50%	5.09%
Mail carriers-4172	1.75%	2.99%	0.36%	1.33%	6.43%	100.00%	0.85%	1.76%
Firefighters-4111	2.03%	3.44%	0.39%	1.53%	7.39%	100.00%	3.40%	0.35%
Off. armed forces-4116*	2.79%	4.26%	0.66%	1.53%	9.24%	100.00%	0.53%	1.23%
other-4119	1.92%	6.03%	0.79%	1.66%	10.41%	100.00%	0.97%	1.06%
Both sexes-all occup.	1.59%	3.02%	0.45%	1.45%	6.51%	100.00%	1.34%	4.92%
Justice rel.	1.73%	3.73%	0.42%	1.45%	7.33%	100.00%	0.92%	1.49%
Police-4112	1.33%	2.88%	0.36%	1.03%	5.61%	100.00%	1.35%	0.73%
Occ. in law	2.22%	4.79%	0.50%	1.96%	9.46%	100.00%	0.37%	2.44%
Facilitating occ.	1.65%	2.89%	0.34%	1.30%	6.18%	100.00%	0.77%	2.82%
General managers-1130	1.45%	2.76%	0.31%	1.10%	5.61%	100.00%	0.36%	3.01%
Personnel officers-1174	2.13%	3.26%	0.39%	1.96%	7.74%	100.00%	1.65%	2.34%
Personnel managers-1136	1.56%	2.94%	0.35%	1.02%	5.86%	100.00%	0.60%	1.96%
Train. off & Inst-2797	1.93%	2.73%	0.45%	1.59%	6.69%	100.00%	1.50%	4.17%
Education related	1.75%	3.63%	0.47%	1.70%	7.55%	100.00%	1.04%	3.55%
Elem. & Sec. teach	1.77%	3.62%	0.51%	1.66%	7.55%	100.00%	0.99%	2.92%
Library & file clerks	2.04%	4.09%	0.41%	1.92%	8.46%	100.00%	0.98%	6.59%
Bus drivers-9171	1.30%	2.19%	0.30%	1.13%	4.92%	100.00%	1.94%	1.84%
University teach	1.92%	4.41%	0.39%	2.47%	9.19%	100.00%	0.31%	8.50%
Comm coll. & post-sec.	1.54%	3.23%	0.46%	1.95%	7.18%	100.00%	0.75%	4.10%
Admin. in teach-1133	1.69%	3.27%	0.47%	1.22%	6.65%	100.00%	0.63%	1.64%
Occ. in library, museums	1.65%	3.80%	0.43%	1.77%	7.64%	100.00%	0.81%	3.57%
Teach ext. stud.-2795	1.74%	3.30%	0.50%	1.16%	6.71%	100.00%	0.75%	2.66%



Table 15. Percent distribution by ethnic group of detailed occupations, Canadian labour force, 1981

Occupation	Br/Fr	Br/Oth	Fr/Oth	Other	Tot. mult	Work 80/81	Aborg.	Vis. min
Occ. in writing	825	1615	220	650	3370	38335	520	1395
Adv. & ill. artists-3314	370	760	120	435	1685	19650	160	1040
Photographers-3315*	205	335	45	220	805	9665	40	405
Radio/TV announcers-3337*	120	240	40	200	600	6145	160	130
Radio & tv ed. op.-9551*	140	185	60	105	490	4175	50	135
Additional occupations inc								
Govern. adm.-1113	395	735	80	335	1545	24485	490	600
Inspt. & reg.off-1116	505	800	90	365	1760	27860	175	880
Elem. & kind.-2731	3230	6645	895	3010	13780	186950	1585	4615
Secondary-2733	2240	4665	695	2135	9735	144550	495	5100
Social workers-2331	645	1315	145	660	2765	33215	945	1385
Occ in welfare-2333	900	1800	255	875	3830	55150	3035	1770
Supvrs. nursing-3130	335	665	75	185	1260	22580	80	1180
Reg. nurses-3131	3640	6625	890	2690	13845	190690	1035	14375
Reg. nurs. asst-3134	700	1165	200	600	2665	50740	535	2920
Nursing attends-3135	1195	1830	245	930	4200	87300	1230	8105
Percent distribution								
Occupation								
Both sexes-all occu.	1.59%	3.02%	0.45%	1.45%	6.51%	100.00%	1.34%	4.92%
Government related	2.00%	3.54%	0.48%	1.46%	7.48%	100.00%	1.29%	2.97%
Clerks, nec-4199	1.92%	3.60%	0.49%	1.52%	7.53%	100.00%	0.83%	3.59%
Officials unique govt.	1.62%	2.94%	0.36%	1.37%	6.52%	100.00%	2.31%	2.48%
Oth.-armed forces-4117	2.68%	3.07%	0.58%	1.42%	7.75%	100.00%	1.23%	1.03%
Mail & post clerks-4170	1.51%	3.37%	0.48%	1.25%	6.61%	100.00%	0.91%	6.80%
Life sciences	1.83%	4.89%	0.50%	1.61%	9.02%	100.00%	0.50%	5.04%
Mail carriers-4172	1.75%	2.99%	0.34%	1.33%	6.43%	100.00%	0.85%	1.76%
Firefighters-4111	2.03%	3.44%	0.39%	1.53%	7.39%	100.00%	3.40%	0.35%
Off. armed forces-4114*	2.79%	4.26%	0.64%	1.53%	9.24%	100.00%	0.53%	1.23%
Other-4115	1.92%	6.03%	0.79%	1.66%	10.41%	100.00%	0.97%	1.06%
Both sexes-all occu.	1.59%	3.02%	0.45%	1.45%	6.51%	100.00%	1.34%	4.92%
Justice rel.	1.73%	3.73%	0.42%	1.45%	7.33%	100.00%	0.92%	1.49%
Police-4112	1.33%	2.88%	0.34%	1.03%	5.61%	100.00%	1.35%	0.73%
Occ. in law	2.22%	4.79%	0.50%	1.96%	9.46%	100.00%	0.37%	2.44%
Facilitating occ.	1.65%	2.89%	0.34%	1.30%	6.18%	100.00%	0.77%	2.82%
General managers-1130	1.45%	2.76%	0.31%	1.10%	5.61%	100.00%	0.36%	3.01%
Personnel officers-1174	2.13%	3.26%	0.39%	1.96%	7.74%	100.00%	1.65%	2.34%
Personnel managers-1134	1.56%	2.94%	0.35%	1.02%	5.86%	100.00%	0.60%	1.96%
Train. off & Inst-2797	1.93%	2.73%	0.45%	1.59%	6.69%	100.00%	1.50%	4.17%
Education related	1.75%	3.63%	0.47%	1.70%	7.55%	100.00%	1.04%	3.55%
Elem. & Sec. teach	1.77%	3.62%	0.51%	1.66%	7.55%	100.00%	0.99%	2.92%
Library & file clerks	2.04%	4.09%	0.41%	1.92%	8.46%	100.00%	0.98%	6.59%
Bus drivers-9171	1.30%	2.19%	0.30%	1.13%	4.92%	100.00%	1.94%	1.84%
University teach	1.92%	4.41%	0.39%	2.47%	9.19%	100.00%	0.31%	8.50%
Comm coll. & post-sec.	1.54%	3.23%	0.46%	1.95%	7.18%	100.00%	0.75%	4.10%
Admin. in teach-1133	1.69%	3.27%	0.47%	1.22%	6.65%	100.00%	0.63%	1.64%
Occ. in library, museums	1.65%	3.80%	0.43%	1.77%	7.64%	100.00%	0.81%	3.57%
Teach exc stud.-2795	1.74%	3.30%	0.50%	1.16%	6.71%	100.00%	0.75%	2.68%

Table 15. Percent distribution by ethnic group of detailed occupations, Canadian labour force, 1981

Occupation	Br/Fr	Br/Oth	Fr/Oth	Other	Tot. mult	Work 80/81	Aberg. Vis. min	
Fine arts-2792	1.95%	5.78%	0.70%	2.41%	10.85%	100.00%	0.65%	2.54%
Oth. teach-2799	1.57%	3.53%	0.16%	1.61%	6.86%	100.00%	2.59%	3.34%
Other soc. science	2.05%	4.27%	0.52%	2.01%	8.85%	100.00%	4.18%	2.59%
Post-second-2793*	1.72%	3.12%	0.23%	1.80%	6.87%	100.00%	0.50%	3.45%
Commun. college-2791	1.50%	3.25%	0.51%	1.98%	7.25%	100.00%	0.80%	4.24%
Health & welfare rel.	1.82%	3.47%	0.47%	1.60%	7.35%	100.00%	1.46%	6.87%
Nursing occ	1.80%	3.21%	0.45%	1.44%	6.90%	100.00%	0.85%	7.45%
Social work & rel.	2.10%	4.19%	0.52%	2.02%	8.83%	100.00%	4.50%	3.60%
Child-care occ.-6147	1.91%	3.76%	0.41%	1.85%	7.93%	100.00%	2.21%	5.45%
Food prep. nec-6129	1.47%	3.07%	0.68%	1.68%	6.90%	100.00%	1.27%	10.74%
Med. lab tech-3156	1.63%	4.14%	0.36%	1.83%	7.96%	100.00%	0.20%	11.70%
Oth. occ in health-3169*	1.71%	3.84%	0.34%	1.82%	7.71%	100.00%	0.52%	5.38%
Adm-med & health-1134*	1.48%	3.06%	0.40%	1.30%	6.25%	100.00%	0.39%	3.34%
Radiolog. tech.-3155*	1.61%	4.08%	0.70%	1.39%	7.78%	100.00%	0.40%	3.95%
Psychologists-2315*	1.73%	4.58%	0.30%	2.14%	8.74%	100.00%	0.63%	3.37%
Mgt. soc. science-1132	2.15%	3.36%	0.47%	1.55%	7.53%	100.00%	1.93%	1.99%
Dietitians-3152*	2.00%	3.53%	0.92%	2.00%	8.45%	100.00%	0.00%	9.80%
Media rel. occ.	2.33%	4.24%	0.66%	2.18%	9.40%	100.00%	1.19%	3.98%
Occ. in writing	2.42%	4.41%	0.60%	1.77%	9.20%	100.00%	1.36%	3.64%
Adv. & ill. artists-3314	2.00%	4.11%	0.65%	2.35%	9.10%	100.00%	0.81%	5.29%
Photographers-3315*	2.29%	3.74%	0.50%	2.46%	8.98%	100.00%	0.41%	4.19%
Radio/TV announcers-3337*	2.06%	4.12%	0.69%	3.43%	10.29%	100.00%	2.60%	2.12%
Radio & tv eq. oper-9551*	3.52%	4.65%	1.51%	2.64%	12.33%	100.00%	1.20%	3.23%
Additional occupations inc								
Govern. adm.-1113	1.68%	3.12%	0.34%	1.42%	6.56%	100.00%	2.00%	2.45%
Inspt. & reg. off-1116	1.90%	3.01%	0.34%	1.37%	6.63%	100.00%	0.63%	3.16%
Elem. & kind.-2731	1.86%	3.83%	0.52%	1.74%	7.95%	100.00%	0.85%	2.47%
Secondary-2733	1.63%	3.39%	0.51%	1.55%	7.08%	100.00%	0.34%	3.53%
Social workers-2731	2.06%	4.21%	0.46%	2.11%	8.85%	100.00%	2.85%	4.17%
Occ in welfare-2737	2.11%	4.22%	0.60%	2.05%	8.98%	100.00%	5.50%	3.21%
Supvrs. nursing-3130	1.58%	3.13%	0.35%	0.87%	5.93%	100.00%	0.35%	5.23%
Reg. nurses-3131	2.07%	3.77%	0.51%	1.53%	7.88%	100.00%	0.54%	7.54%
Reg. nurs. asst-3134	1.51%	2.51%	0.43%	1.29%	5.74%	100.00%	1.05%	5.75%
Nursing attends-3135	1.56%	2.38%	0.32%	1.21%	5.47%	100.00%	1.41%	9.28%

Table 15. Percent distribution by ethnic group of detailed occupations, Canadian labour force, 1981

Occupation	Total	Percent British	French	Oth. sing	German	Italian	Ukrainian	Dutch	Native	Other	
Occ. in writing	36635	49.57%	15170	10255	7840	1300	585	575	405	340	4630
Adv. & ill. artists-3314	18510	25.04%	7630	4280	4915	990	445	435	295	85	2650
Photographers-3315*	8960	12.12%	3550	2010	2595	575	240	225	150	30	1365
Radio/TV announcers-3337*	5830	7.89%	2685	1370	1175	215	125	125	70	85	580
Radio & tv eq. op.-9551*	3975	5.38%	1880	755	850	165	50	125	70	40	410
Additional occupations included in Minor groups above											
Govern. adm.-1113	23565	6.44%	10720	6940	4360	925	240	605	275	395	1925
Inspt. & reg.off-1116	26550	7.25%	12535	6415	5840	1280	470	945	360	130	2645
Elem. & kind.-2731	173275	26.34%	76560	45215	37720	8165	4510	4805	2800	1115	16335
Secondary-2733	137455	20.89%	54925	42170	30625	6215	3110	4280	1915	295	14815
Social workers-2331	31240	5.08%	12580	7930	7905	1290	455	670	575	750	4145
Occ in welfare-2333	42645	6.94%	18785	9065	10965	2055	600	995	845	2120	4365
Supvsrs. nursing-3130	21240	3.46%	9410	6960	3610	870	135	365	270	55	1895
Reg. nurses-3131	175570	26.57%	80415	42125	39185	8865	1350	3800	3205	650	21295
Reg. nurs. asst-3134	46395	7.55%	17250	18580	7900	1900	280	720	810	365	3840
Nursing attendts-3135	76765	12.49%	27630	25855	18880	3995	1020	1650	1750	820	9635
Percent distribution:											
Occupation											
Both sexes-all occus.	100.00%	40.61%	25.50%	27.39%	5.43%	3.42%	2.53%	1.90%	1.00%	13.11%	
Government related	100.00%	46.85%	26.17%	19.50%	4.28%	1.46%	2.60%	1.43%	1.01%	8.73%	
Clerks, nec-4149	100.00%	45.74%	24.75%	21.98%	4.62%	2.15%	2.92%	1.49%	0.67%	10.13%	
Officials unique govt.	100.00%	46.99%	25.26%	21.23%	4.49%	1.34%	3.11%	1.34%	2.03%	8.92%	
Oth-armed forces-6117	100.00%	46.95%	31.39%	11.91%	3.79%	0.55%	1.19%	1.29%	0.83%	4.25%	
Mail & post clerks-4172	100.00%	42.91%	25.70%	24.78%	4.15%	2.06%	3.56%	1.15%	0.67%	13.16%	
Life sciences	100.00%	41.53%	25.76%	23.69%	4.67%	1.22%	2.22%	2.44%	0.46%	12.69%	
Mail carriers-4173	100.00%	43.65%	32.81%	17.11%	3.86%	1.87%	2.77%	1.04%	0.42%	7.19%	
Firefighters-6111	100.00%	53.96%	21.98%	16.68%	4.26%	1.13%	2.72%	1.37%	2.29%	5.16%	
Off. armed forces-6116*	100.00%	55.81%	22.35%	12.60%	3.39%	0.33%	1.74%	1.44%	0.24%	5.43%	
Other-6119	100.00%	51.17%	21.30%	17.12%	4.34%	0.98%	1.96%	1.58%	0.83%	7.32%	
Both sexes-all occus.											
Justice rel.	100.00%	46.74%	26.18%	19.75%	3.84%	1.54%	2.38%	1.25%	0.75%	9.98%	
Police-6112	100.00%	48.23%	30.21%	15.96%	4.39%	1.14%	2.43%	1.69%	1.13%	5.16%	
Occ. in law	100.00%	44.89%	21.19%	24.46%	3.15%	2.04%	2.31%	0.71%	0.29%	15.96%	
Facilitating occ.											
General managers-1130	100.00%	44.41%	22.59%	27.39%	4.89%	2.84%	1.48%	1.73%	0.28%	16.18%	
Personnel officers-1174	100.00%	47.17%	25.28%	19.81%	3.29%	2.01%	2.52%	1.07%	1.23%	9.70%	
Personnel managers-1136	100.00%	42.52%	34.58%	17.03%	3.75%	2.04%	2.31%	1.19%	0.46%	7.30%	
Train. off & inst-2797	100.00%	43.17%	27.02%	23.12%	4.59%	2.04%	2.14%	2.21%	1.07%	11.15%	
Education related											
Elem. & Sec. teach	100.00%	42.03%	28.05%	22.37%	4.65%	2.36%	2.89%	1.52%	0.83%	10.13%	
Library & file clerks	100.00%	45.95%	19.54%	26.05%	4.60%	2.57%	2.54%	1.59%	0.80%	13.96%	
Bus drivers-9171	100.00%	42.16%	33.39%	19.53%	5.64%	1.27%	2.37%	2.22%	1.59%	6.43%	
University teach	100.00%	40.22%	18.82%	31.78%	5.13%	1.54%	1.86%	1.49%	0.24%	21.53%	
Comm coll. & post-sec.	100.00%	39.55%	31.89%	21.38%	4.18%	1.35%	2.08%	1.40%	0.41%	11.91%	
Admn. in teach-1133	100.00%	45.96%	28.16%	19.23%	4.51%	1.45%	2.76%	1.48%	0.58%	8.42%	
Occ. in library, museums	100.00%	41.78%	29.84%	20.74%	4.16%	0.93%	1.93%	1.36%	0.65%	11.68%	
Teach exc stud.-2795	100.00%	35.72%	41.74%	15.83%	3.18%	1.41%	1.94%	1.41%	0.53%	7.39%	

Table 15. Percent distribution by ethnic group of detailed occupations, Canadian labour force, 1981

Occupation	Br/Fr	Br/Oth	Fr/Oth	Other	Tot. mult	Work 80/81	Aborg.	Vis. min
Both sexes-all occup.	188540	358500	53435	172215	772690	13129260	175930	646090
Government related	7305	12965	1765	5360	27395	400040	5150	11885
Clerks, nec-4199	1755	3285	450	1390	6880	106730	885	3835
Officials unique govt.	1240	2015	245	935	4435	69630	1605	1730
Oth.-armed forces-6117	1475	1690	320	785	4270	58310	715	600
Mail & post clerks-4173	650	1455	205	540	2850	49130	445	3245
Life sciences	530	1420	145	525	2620	30055	150	1530
Mail carriers-4172	440	750	90	335	1615	26480	225	465
Firefighters-6111	495	840	95	375	1805	25580	870	90
Off. armed forces-6116*	465	710	110	255	1540	17105	90	210
other-6119	255	800	105	220	1380	17020	165	180
Justice rel.	1720	3710	420	1440	7290	101290	930	1505
Police-6112	735	1585	200	570	3090	56470	765	410
Occ. in law	985	2125	220	870	4200	44820	165	1095
Facilitating occ.	2620	4585	545	2070	9820	165920	1280	4675
General managers-1130	1250	2380	265	945	4840	89605	325	2700
Personnel officers-1174	685	1045	125	630	2485	33550	555	785
Personnel managers-1136	405	765	90	265	1525	26905	160	525
Train. off & Inst-2797	280	395	65	230	970	15960	240	665
Education related	11515	23855	3070	11200	49640	704905	7360	25050
Elem. & Sec. teach	6200	12645	1770	5795	26410	369550	3655	10785
Library & file clerks	1060	2130	215	1000	4405	58535	575	3855
Bus drivers-9171	665	1120	155	580	2520	53895	1045	990
University teach	885	2030	180	1135	4230	50895	160	4325
Comm coll. & post-sec.	565	1185	170	715	2635	40215	300	1650
Admin. in teach-1133	595	1150	165	430	2340	36225	230	595
Occ. in library, museums	405	935	105	435	1880	25890	210	925
Teach exc stud.-2795	345	655	100	230	1330	21235	160	570
Fine arts-2792	360	1065	130	445	2000	21670	140	550
Oth. teach-2799	200	450	20	205	875	14540	385	495
Other soc. science	235	490	60	230	1015	11955	500	310
Post-second.-2793*	110	200	15	115	440	6955	35	240
Commun. college-2791	455	985	155	600	2195	33260	265	1410
Health & welfare rel.	11155	21335	2875	9835	45200	676175	9905	46455
Nursing occ.	6590	11755	1665	5265	25275	386685	3310	28950
Social work & rel.	1740	3470	430	1670	7310	95460	4300	3435
Child-care occ.-6147	870	1715	185	845	3615	61190	1355	3335
Food prep.-nec-6129	500	1040	230	570	2340	39745	505	4270
Med. lab tech-3156	545	1380	120	610	2655	35255	70	4125
Oth. occ in health-3169*	225	505	45	240	1015	14305	75	770
Adm.-med & health-1134*	165	340	45	145	695	11540	45	385
Radiolog. tech.-3155*	150	380	65	130	725	10010	40	395
Psychologists-2315*	145	385	25	180	735	8745	55	295
Bot. soc. science-1132	160	250	35	115	560	7770	150	155
Dietitians-3152*	65	115	30	65	275	3470	0	340
Media rel. occ.	1720	3135	485	1610	6950	77970	930	3105











